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A YEAR AGO AND NOW .--- HAVE WE ADVANCED FOR LIBERTY?

BY REV. DR. CHEEVER.

More than a year ago, the following Lecture on the State of the Country and the claims of freedom and pistice was delivered in Washington, in the Hall of the Smithsonian Institute, while General McClellan was drilling the army of the Potomac, and expelling the Hutchinsons from the camp, for singing the songs We reproduce this discourse, to-day, partly as a landmark, and partly because the truths enunciated in it are just as much needed now, as they

THE LECTURE.

The progress of this dreadful and stupendous on has been distinguished, thus far, by signal opportunities offered by divine providence for crushing it, and lost through our indecision and delay. We have consulted what seemed to us expediency, instead of principle, which determines expediency. We have waited upon events, instead of creating and directing them. We have waited on the actions of men, which we have called waiting on God's providence, instead of obeying God's word, and co-operating with him. We have stood still to see the salvation of God, instead of working out our own salvation, by acting as he ordered. We have waited on the drifting policy of the government, under its proslavery advisers, instead of taking the helm, and driving our war ship, under the compass of freedom and justice, directly into the heart of this re bellion, its slavery, for its destruction.

As in the rain, when a frost follows, the railways are egvered with ice, so that the wheels slip round for want of caloric in the iron, being themselves partners in the frest, and rendering the advancement of the train exceedingly slow and difficult, so it has been with our movements. We want heart to grasp the way, and launch forward. The policy of our government does not take hold of the track, but the wheels glide round without advancement. The train is worked in ice, instead of the fire of a purpose of freedom

He that ruleth over men must be just. The claims of justice are supreme. We can meet the necessity of self-preservation only by fulfilling the demands of juctice; we can save ourselves, only by being just to others. When a nation is involved in complications, or suffering under judgments, because of long injustice practised, a return to justice is the inevitable thing, the essential thing, without which there can be no salvation. Nothing that justice requires is dishonorable, every thing that violates justice, is. The necessity of justice and the necessity of self-preservation, both require the have some policy, and must act upon it. Is there then, any constitutional objection, or otherwise, to this? Let us see.

There are three grand points of enquiry. What is justice in regard to the slaves? What is justice and what does it require in regard to the rebels? What is justice in regard to ourselves? Justice to the slaves requires their freedom. It would require this, even if our Constitution were a slave Constitution, which it is not. If it were, and we meant to abide by it, as such, and as a government and people protect and guarantee property in man, as a vested right, then we ourselves should be in open rebellion against God and mankind, and the rebellion against ourselves would be only a quarrel between two slave goveraments, each determined to maintain slavery. and in such a juncture, it would be plainly for the interest of Great Britain and of the European nations, as friends of humanity, that the separation and rebellion should continue and be sucessful, in order that both governments might be weakened, and between the wasting and the swallowing up of each other, the poor slaves be

But the objects of our Constitution are justice and liberty, and under it, the son of a freeman has no more right to freedom than the son of a slave; the son of an Everett or Webster no more right to freedom than the son of Anthony Burns. There is no intimation, in the Constitution, nor any construction which can be forced upon it, whereby the owner of a slave can be the owner of his children. The very article forced into the sanction of the iniquity of slavery is restricted to persons from whom labor or service is due, not persous from whom their children are due. Their children cannot be born under attainder, cannot belong to any other persons than the parents, and cannot be born but under the protection of government, as having all the rights for the establishment and security of which government is

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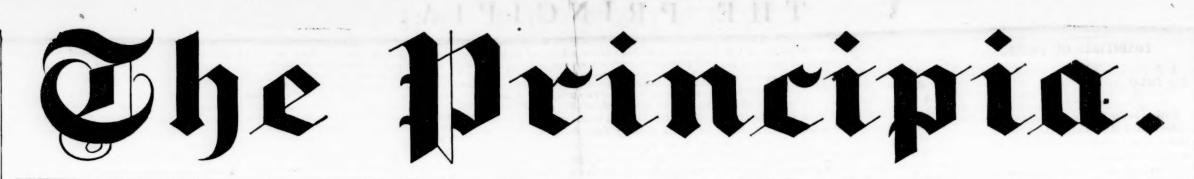
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ordained of God. If the claims of the Constitution could ever have been asserted, as authorizing the slavery of persons held to service, (which they could not) they ceased with the life of the first race of persons thus held, and could never, without an express clause to that effect, bave desended to their offspring. The whole present race of slaves is therefore held in slavery without sanction of the Constitution, and justice would require the instant intervention of the Government for their re-

But waiving this question of construction, it is incontestable that the only point at which the United States Government ever could touch the the slaves, is through the clause respecting fugitives, and even through that medium, at that point of contract, only as fugitives, and not as slaves, not as property. And only as fugitives from one state into another state; otherwise, the United States Government can have nothing to do with them, cannot touch them, has no power over them. Much less has it any power against them, to adjudge them to slavery, in consequence of the United States army having possession of the coun-

It is only by local State laws, and not the laws or the power of the United States, nor any thing in the Constitution or Government, that the slaves are or can be held as slaves; and consequently, if those local state laws fail, or are cut off from their relation to the United States Government, the state of slavery fails and falls, and whenever the slaves come directly into personal contact freemen and can only be as freemen; there being no slave code of the government, nor any power by which the government can hold a slave, nor any recognition of the state of slavery, nor any permission or possibility of it under the government, nor any way by which the government can



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of such persons as property, no authority to make allegiance to the government, and under its authority and protection as freemen.

RIGHTS FORFEITED BY REBELLION

Now by virtue of the rebellion, the slaveholding states engaged in it have withdrawn from their allegiance to the United States, and taken all their laws and institutions with them, away from all connection with and dependence upon the United States Government, and have entered into a connection with and dependence upon another government, making such changes in their own several Constitutions and State laws as were requisite for such new relations, and abrogating all laws and relations connecting them with the United States Government, all oaths of allegiance, all claims and acknowledgments of protective interference, guardianship, interest, advantage, execution of statutes, security of proporty, arrest and return of criminals or fugitives. and in fact anything and every thing formerly claimed or defended as owing to them, from the United States Government, or from them, to that They have, in fact, abdicated all governmental

athority and existence in relation to the United States, have abdicated their State sovereignty, as onnected with the United States, and transferagainst the United States, and not permitting any relation with the United States Government, or receive any protection from it, or acknowledge any dependence upon it. Consequently, by virtue ace to the United States Government, falls and annihilated; all the right of slavery before pretended, as in relation to or dependence upon the United States Constitution and Government, havbellious states: especially cannot know or acknowledge or permit any laws or transactions as valid, which take away from under the authority from their despotism. and right of the United States Government any of the inhabitants of those States, transferring their allegiance to the rebellious government and less now, and for the pretended slave-owners making rebels of them. All the relations of all persons in those states revert, by virtue of the claim to nothing from the United States Governrebellion and abdication of those States, directly ment but the penalty of treason; nor have we the to the United States, as free persons, there being no legal relation between the Government of the them in any other way than as enemies to be United States and any persons claimed by it as under its authority, except as free persons, and

no possibility of any relation as slaves. the United States Government over the slaves, as sworn allegiance to another government, and have a cruel and monstrous usurpation, is an absolute and terrific transfer of the state of slavery from its exclusive and only possible existence, the bosom of the slave-states under slave law, to the bosom of the United States, and the possession of the United States Government!

But the United States can have no authority over slaves, no laws by which they can hold or govern slaves, as slaves, nor transfer them as slaves from the government of any State to the Government of the United States. By virtue of the rebellion they are in reality free, in every way and relation to the United States in which we can consider and examine them. And the United States Government can treat them as slaves only by making them slaves. The United States Government has no authority over them but by United States law, which is law solely for free persons, and not for slaves. The United States Government kidnaps every person that it takes and treats as a slave. Every Commander in our armies has kidnapped every person whom he has dared, under pretended authority of the United States, to return into slavery. Every such Commander, in every such act, is a manstealer, a maker of slaves; and the President of the United States, and every member of his Cabinet is a usurper of the power of the United States Government for that purpose, if either of them by proclamation or act forbid the freedom of any person held as a slave in any of the rebellious slaveholding states, or declare, or treat, or com-

coming from any of those States. Neither the President, nor the members of hi Cabinet, nor General McClellan, nor any of the Generals of the army, nor the whole army together, nor the United States Government, nor any of its officers, nor the Congress in any of its capacities, have the least authority over any such person, black, white, or olive colored, but as a free person, owing allegiance to the United States. and entitled, in such allegiance, and under such authority, to the protection of the United States Government, secured by the Constitution to every person, in the rights of life, liberty, and property, never to be taken away, but by due process of

mand to be treated, any such person as a slave,

It is only the subjects of Georgia or South Carolina, or other slave States under slave codes, that can be slaves. But it is no longer subjects of Georgia, South Carolina, or otherwise, that the government are dealing with, in this rebellion, but persons owing allegiance to the United States and commanded to withdraw their allegiance from rebellious States, and to obey the United States, and therefore free persons and not slaves The whole body of the slaves, the whole mass of them, to a man, are actually at this moment, by virtue of the rebellion, free, and the very first duty of our government under God, and for God and humanity, is to declare and protect that freedom. We ought to leap with exultation to this privilege, God's messengers of such mercy. By reason of the rebellion, the only rightful authority now over the slaves is that of the United States Government, and the only authority which that Government can rightfully exercise is over free-

There is no longer any mediating authority, or intervening instrumentality or power. Every slave stands face to face with his only remaining master, the United States Government, and by with the United States, and under the govern- virtue of that contact is free, and the government ment and laws of the United States, it must be as divests itself of every element of honor and righteousness if it will not protect that freedom. No United States as its subject, but by the virtue of would be infernal. freedom; the government can exercise personal

slaves, or take care of slaves, as slaves, but only lawful possibility, govern slaves. The moment to it, may destroy the country, but they cannot under the threat of themselves going out of the gress. And at this moment, nothing would please as freemen; no possibility of holding slaves as it undertakes to do that, call them contrabands or property for others, or of guaranteeing the security | what you please, they are freemen. If the gov ernment does anything as a government with the laws in regard to them, except as persons owing slaves, in regard to the slaves as under the authority and power of the government, it must treat them as free, or it cannot touch them.

> In consequence of the rebellion they come directly, rightfully, inevitably, under authority of the United States Government, to be protected and commanded as PERSONS; but the government to make them property, which they are not. The government are shut up, literally, to this alternative, of regarding them, declaring them, and treating them as free, or, by a vast, direct, sweeping, manstealing process, making them slaves. Here we stand, compelled either to obey God, blow this jubilee trumpet, and declare the immortality and freedom of these millions, or by an exercise of cruelty and despotic power constituting us the worst despots, and our government the most dreadful despotism the world ever saw, take their freedom from them and make them

While we stood as the ordinary government, in

our relation to loyal states, there might be "per-

sons held to service" in those states by local laws that, escaping from one state into another, we were bound to see to their return, but that was all we had to do with them, even then; as per- The decree once gone forth, all parties will be sons held to service, if that could be proved due, but not as slaves. But the moment those states red it to the Confederate Government, at enmity fling off their allegiance and become enemics, you know, thenceforth, in those states, none but states acknowledging its authority to maintain any rebels against the government to be conqured, or persons held in violent subjection by rebels, perons whom you are bound to release. Every human being in a rebellious state, who is willing of this rebellion, the state of slavery with refer- to trust in you for protection, you are bound to protect, blacks as well as whites, slaves that were, but slaves no longer, as well as freemen that were, but free no longer. You are bound by the Constitution to give freedom to every person in ing no more existence, so that the United States | those states who will accept the protection of the Government can no longer rightfully know or Constitution from you, much more to deliver recognize, as having any authority, any of the those who appeal to you from the cruelty and municipal regulations or State laws of those recounty, against ourselves; we are bound to receive and protect every creature fleeing to us

> The vested rights of slavery, so called, were never our own to give, never ours to protect, much who are in rebellion, and by the Constitution have right, according to divine justice, to deal with subjected. But we cannot as a government, bestow slaves, nor slaveholding rights, upon any states; we have no such power; much less upon ing no more connection with our government than the state of Texas would have, were that state to join Mexico.

If Texas joined Mexico, and made war upon you, would you set up the insane fiction that you were bound by constitutional obligations to Texas to keep her slaves for her that while she was making war upon you to the death, you were chaimed to her as the servile guardian of her slavery, to keep her slaves for her, and to set our Generals and soldiers as slave hounds, to hunt up and drive back to her ownership, every trembling fugitive from her domains? You to keep her slaves for her, and she, with her family of rebels. like the incestuous offspring of Milton's hag, rushing into your womb as hell hounds, and feeding on your vitals? You have no constitutional obligation towards the states of the rebellious Confederacy, but to conquer them.

I cannot be mistaken in this argument. The moment a state publicly and solemnly breaks its allegiance and takes the position of a foreign state, and at enmity against the government, that noment, not only all its claims upon the government are annulled, but all right of the government over a state that rejects its authority, and in so doing abdicates its own existence, merges into the absolute right and duty of the government to conquer that state, and treat it as a conquered territory. The seceding states have not only renounced the authority of the United States Government, but have changed their Constitution and new Confederacy, to which, with a new Constitution they have transferred all their obligations and all their claims.

As states in that Confederacy, they have the savages, with barbarous usages, worse, if they that had assumed a legal form. please, than the kingdom of Dahomey. But under the Union and Constitution of the United States they have no longer any state rights, nor any state existence, but are a conbination of state tyrannies, over stolen territory, which reverts, of right to the United States, and which the United States are bound to conquer, and to reorganize and to protect all the inhabitants, subduing the rebels, and spreading the shield of United States law, by authority of Congress, over all persons whatsoever, since they cannot be bound by any of the laws or statutes of those communities called states, in the rebellious Confederacy. Being in allegiance only to the United States, they cannot possibly, any of them, be slaves, having passed, by the rebellion, ipso facto, to the condition of persons subject only to the United States, and under protection, all and equally, of the United States Constitution, government and laws.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED BY THE REBELLION.

Slavery is at an end, and all its codes are abolished, the states themselves, as states, having abolished their own existence, with all its paraphernalia, in reference to the United States, so of property in man can be set up, every inhabity of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

persons, at a blow. The possibility of a serious would have annihilated slavery. attempt thus to reconstruct the Union and slavery by military power is frightful to contem-

ment, nor any way by which the government can man. In other words, the government cannot be slaves, or make slaves, or legislate over a slaveholder, and cannot, by any righteous or by such madness, if the people as madly submit and to constrain us to a slaveholding policy, ted States Government, with both Houses of Con-

reconstruct the Union. They may ensure, and Union, if we give freedom to the slaves. We perwill ensure, the recognition and independence of but that is all that the mad endeavour to reinaugurate the Union and slavery will accomplish.

The recognition and independence of the rebellion once settled, the United States are United no longer. We have a country and a name no longer. We shall have a degraded, blotted, blackened national esentcheon, an overwhelming cannot treat them as property, for that would be national debt, assign ats, perhaps as worthlesss as the rags of the rebel Confederacy, at the present moment; we shall have the demoralization of a war in which we were conquered because we would not obey God, and we shall have a standing army, that we may find ourselves unable either to govern or disband, for since there was teed, on that condition, Kentucky will remain in not virtue to launch it against slavery, there will the Union. be villainy enough to hold it for a despotism. A war for the slavery of the black race carries with it, by the sentence of the Almighty, the ruin of our own liberties.

And because it would be so dreadful and to any resumption of the slaveholding tyranny forever, a positive declaration of the abolition of slavery, as a consequence of the rebellion, and of the emancipation of the slaves, in order to cruch the Had we properly treated this threat, at the outset, rebellion, becomes both wise and obligatory. united in it, all men will see and acknowledge its | may conquer still, if we will drive Kentucky from justice, its wisdom, its necessity.

The rebellion and the war may be rightly viewed as an occasion, mercifully granted of God to our government, for legitimately and constitutionally abolishing slavery, and such an end, as a direct object of the war would be an exalting and anctifying end. A war for the deliverance of millions of slaves would, any where on earth, be a righteous war, if their delieverance could not otherwise be accomplished The emancipation of the millions now held as slaves by the rebels against our country's government would not only be right and just, as a direct purpose of the war, but would be its noblest and most righteous accomplishment. No one would doubt this, if the victims of such cruelty were of the Anglo Saxon race. Indeed, had this been the case, this wickedness would long since have been swent from the country, and not a creature would have dared to Just this, is the suicidal madness of our idolaty interpret the Constitution in favor of slavery.

JUSTICE TO THE REBELS.

It would be a wonderfully just and righteous judgment, if the Almighty, in answer to the rescript of American justice, the black man have no rights that white men are bound to respect, should change the skin of every citizen of our republic that is working for the perpetunity of slavery by it. We should like to see the fiat of freedom from any human being on account of the color of the skin.

1812, when patriots such as Washington and would have dislodged and demoralized the rebel the defence of the country. General Washington tion, we might have possessed ourselves of Charnever considered the United States uniform dis- leston and Savannah, and reopened the cotton honored because it was worn by colored soldiers. trade with Great Britain, on our own terms, makshould be accepted, if only they will fight for lion, although they were covered with soot, from expedition, with ten thousand men, and full powpatriotism, anything but a design, in earnest, to monies or technicalities, to let our cannon be spiked with red tape, or to suffer ourselves to burn to death, because the proper officer is not at hand to whom it belongs, by etiquette, to put up

What now is the difficulty with us, since the right of conquest and of martial law is so clearly ours? What can be advanced against this argument, and what prevents our seizing, with great heir being, both severally, and in relation to the joy and energy, the opportunity given for sweeping this rebellious death-dealing institution from the country, as the English Government took the opportunity given by the rebellion to sweep the clanship of the highlands, and as every sane right under it, (if you please to call it a right, an and righteous government will take the first posnfernal right) to make each community a set of sibility of annihilating any pernicious nuisance.

INFLUENCE OF THE BORDER STATES.

It is not merely nor mainly the love of slavery, nor is it the belief that it is sacredly and immovably guaranteed in the Constitution, but it is the position of the Border States, the supposed necessity of keeping their friendship, the assumption that if we attacked and destroyed slavery in the Confederacy, the loyal slaveholders in Kentucky would be offended, and the Border States driven into secession. A few thousand slaveholders in the Border States have been thus permitted to create and form our only distinctive governing policy, in all this war, and to enforce upon us under penalty of their enmity, the determination that slavery shall stand at the close of the war where it stood at the commencement.

In order not to offend Kentucky and the Border States, we have perpetually renewed our pledges not to interfere with slavery, and near 600,000 mathematicians and moralists are standing still, with arms in their hands, pondering this insolvable problem, how not to interfere with slavery and yet crush the rebellion. We have thus worked out, not the problem, but the policy. that no right under them can be pleaded, no claim which is a dreadful and fatal complicity with the conspiracy itself, of treating the rebellion as a tant of the conquered territory being in direct mere riot (though in that case we ought at least allegiance to the United States Government only. to have read the riot act) the policy of the fiction and having a right to its protection, in the securi. that the states are still in the Union, as sovereign states, with all their rights undiminished, and This being the case, a determination, on the especially the right of slavery, as the most sacred part of the United States Government to bring and invoiclable of all. This fiction, for the sake back the seceded rebellious slaveholding states of the Border States, is the starting point of all into the Union, as slaveholding states, would be an our crimes and miseries from the beginning of the iniquity, unparalled in the history of civilized na- war, all our imbecities, delays, disasters, wasted tions. The execution of that determination would victories, grandest opportunities enlpably lost, bebe the deliberate enslavement of millions of free cause the instant and extreme pursuit of them

Such is our position before the whole world. But in addition to this, we suffer a few thousand would be infernal.

You may attempt the reconstruction in that way, but as surely as God lives, it will be the destruction of the country. The administration is a surely as God lives, it will be the destruction of the country. The administration is slaveholders in the Border States, to give the law find a give the law of supporting slavery to the whole Union, and to forbid us from striking at it, in our endeavours to put down the rebellion. We suffer the Border with his army against Washington, and drive the law of supporting slavery to the whole Union, and to forbid us from striking at it, in our endeavours to put down the rebellion. We suffer the Border with his army against Washington, and drive human being can touch the government of the plate. The object of the war, in such a case, slaveholders in the Border States, to give the law authority over no human being but only as a free- way, but as surely as God lives, it will be the put down the rebellion. We suffer the Border with his army against Washington, and drive

mit them to prescribe to us the conditions of their the rebellious confederacy, by such an attempt, loyalty, to demand from us a bribe for staying in the Union, and to extort it. Kentucky will remain in the Union, not because it is her duty to do so, and it would be treason and rebellion to go out, but because she can make her will supreme. She will maintain her loyalty, on one ondition, that we do not touch slavery! On condition that the inhuman privilege of slavery, the vested right of that crime, and her property in slaves, be continued to her, be secured against

The Union would not be worth preserving or econstructing, if it were to be maintained under such a dominion and at such a price. And this he ought to be again restored to his command. attempt on the part of a state to control the United States Government and people in behalf of leading the Union Armies against the rebels at render such a result impossible, and to bar out slavery, this attempt to shield the rebellion in its Richmond. (Of course they don't say so.) But slavery from attack, by the threat of following for the purpose of leading our own Army against the example of the rebellion, and joining its confederacy, if slavery be attacked, is itself treason.

and driven a free Union against a slaveholding

and source of future remewed discord, rebellion,

tyranny and war, shall be preserved and guaran-

Confederacy, we should have conquered. We the Presidency, and take our marching orders

from the Almighty We have permitted the Southern rebellion through the Border States to throw itself behind the vested rights of slavery, as its ramparts, knowing that they are so sacred in our right, that we shall not dare to breach them. The Southern rebellion, thus far, confidently relies upon our slavish superstition and cringing worship of slavery as a god. You remember the story in Herodotus, of that Ethiopian nation whom the Egyptians were going to conquer, placing, on the eve of battle, some of the monster gods of the Egyptians right in front of their ranks, so that the they had deified.

of slavery; just this game we have permitted the ment is in the interest of the rebels. For well do throwing her arms around her lover and compelperil of striking through her heart. Even so cause of the rebellion. But, let the Administrathrown the form of their domestic Madonna be- war with increased rigor and argumented forces; heaven go through the whole country, in such a tween themselves and our weapons, and we dare for it may as well be understood, we must con-Consequently, all assumption of authority by states that are in another Confederacy, having plague of more than Egyptian darkness, turning not strike at the heart of the rebellion, because quer a peace.

The madness of such a policy was bad hands of our enemies, in preventing us from ac- enough, even in our strategies as far north cepting the aid of our best friends. But what a as Hatteras and the Potomac; but when we departure from the known principles and policy undertook to strike the extreme South we of the war of the revolution, and even the war of should have struck at slavery, and that blow Jackson thought it wise and proper to embody army, even in Virginia, and in those two months men of color in the ranks of citizen soldiers, for of inactivity, following on the Port Royal expedi-In a strife like this, for the life of the nation, men | ing the conquest of South Carolina an example of the just treatment of the whole confederacy justice and freedom, fight to put down this rebel- If John Brown had had the command of such an the bottomless pit. And it argues anything but ers he would have swept that state in half that time, and would have gone upwards from South put down the rebellion and save the nation, when | Carolina to Virginia with his army increased to our commanders choose to sacrifice our white fifty or a hundred thousand, at the blowing of the soldiers rather than avail themselves of our black trump of Jubilee, invincible in the course of friends. It is no time to be standing upon cere- freedom and justice, in reliance upon God. With the southern line of states thus occupied, the problem, at the Northern circumlocation office, would be speedily settled. And every Border slaveholding State would

hasten to disensumber itself of the burden of slavery, and to join a Union reconstructed, at God's command, under the law of freedom to all the inhabitants of the country. Declare the policy of freedom, and act upon it, and the Border States would perplex you no longer, and the whole North, East and West would be a unit. The cordiality and exultation with which General Fremont's proclamation, long ago, was hailed settled the question, as to any danger of disunion, and had it been carried out would have carried him and his army to victory, and with a few such guard, justice and freedom and the providence of God would have given fields and conquests grander than Austerlitz or Marengo. Had we thus struck for freedom, there would have been the right policy settled, for government and people, and nothing would have followed but Union, gratitude, that, WE HAVE A GOVERNMENT. decision, wise counsels, and a sweeping victory It has never been, and never will be, the procla mation of freedom, but the suppression of it, that creates disunion.
[To be concluded.

For The Principia. NORTHERN TRAITORS.

HOW THEY AID SOUTHERN REBELS.

The leading Traitors of the North, who are as it was safe, given all aid and comfort to the rebellion, whilst they have bad recourse to every stratagem, by which they could expect to weaken the hands of the Administration, and divide the

North against the South. From the first, they expected aid in some way from Foreign Intervention. Their hopes were, that some European power, or several of the powers of Europe combined, would interfere and recognize the South, or at least, demand a cessation of hostilities. This, the rebels agents abroad, also pushed, as a matter of life and death with them. t would have given them more time, which was to them everything; and indeed all they wanted. But earnestly as Foreign Nations have been entreated to come to the aid of the rebellion, like don only, which thus addresses President Lincoln. Hotspur, when he called spirits from the vasty deep, not one came.

Disappointed in Foreign Intervention, their northern allies made a bold attempt to break down the Administration, by laying to its charge the blame of McClellan's repulse from before

the leaders of our northern sympathizers better, than to see, by armed traitors, the United States and govern in its stead. Fernando Wood, truly expressed their desires, when, in his speech before the New York election, he said, he would go to Washington, and there demand a change of measures; or, with an oath, "a change of men." Me-Clellan's successive failures, disobedience of orders and consequent dismissal from his command,

Not altogether discouraged, however, or account, he has been feted, feasted and serenaded, next Presidency; and the daily journals of New York, which do the work of the rebels, insist that This, however, is not at all for the purpose of our own Government at Washington. If the President would only again give McClellan command of the Army in the field, and take Horation Seymour and Fernando Wood into the Cabinet, or even Cox and Vallandigham, the cause of the rebellion, much as it has suffered, would yet come out all right, and the New York Herald and World would applaud him to the skies, as our conservative and natriotic President."

Another movement in aid of the rebels, got up by the same parties, is what has been called the eace movement. They now want an armistice see if the North and South cannot come to terms. The war they denounce as a fruitless and a bloody war-an abolition war-a war for the North to lay down their arms and come to peace. but not one word have they against the rebels who first took up arms, and who declared it to be their firm resolve to fight to the bitter end. If struck, rather than presume to strike a blow at rebels to capitulate, and state their grievances, their enemies, through the bodies of the brutes and propose terms of peace? It is no more than right that they who first took up arms, should be the first to lay them down. But the whole move Border States to play, and the rebels are safe these traitors know that the rebels themselves from conquest, safe from destruction, by means | have no intention of laying down their arms. The of it. You remember the story of Pocahontas real design of this cry for peace, and the croaking with which it is associated, about the army ling his enemy, who was about to cleave his skull the taxes, and the currency, is to weaken the with a tomahawk, to refrain from striking, at the hands of the Administration, and thus aid the have these slave trading heroes, in their rebellion | tion, instead of dreaming of peace, prosecute the

raised all over, against the New England States? For no other purpose than to aid the rebellion by dividing and weakening the North. Jefferson Davis in a recent message made the glowing offer to the Western States, that if they would separate from the East and form themselves into a and uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi. This was rather good on the part of Davis, the Mississippi not being in his possession. But that don't matter. Awake to the interests of their master, the traitors in our midst have been active collecting material for a case against the East. To aid secession in the South, they desire to incite secession in the West. How well their efforts are appreciated, and the interest they excite in the South, may be seen from the following remarks of Mr. Foote, in the Congress at Richmond :- "He was sure that these political uprisings in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, were of no little moment, and the results would presently appear." The Atlanta, Geo. Intelligencer of Jan. 20 has the following "If the Northern States should shake off the North and East and set up for themselves a new government and desire to be at peace with the South, no barrier will be placed in their way by our government, and we shall be willing to treat with them as an independent government, in neace as friends, in war as foes.

Let our Government then know,-let the whole loval North know, that we have in our midst, traitors, who are all the while actively engaged in giving aid and comfort to the Southern Rebels, -who are trying, by any and every means, to divide the North, -- who would gladly see our armies demoralized and defeated, and our Government overthrown. And, let the Administration, whilst pushing the war with vigor against the South, not overlook the men and means employed glorious charges as that of Zagonyi and his body in their interest in the North. But let treason, wherever it shows itself, be put down by the strong arm of authority. Let the strength and power of the Administration be felt ;-let all traitors feel it, and then shall loyal men everywhere raise the head, and acknowledge with gladness and with

THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND MOVING.

EFFECTS OF THE PROCLAMATION. From the London Morning Star. January 19.

Liverpool is about to follow the example of London and Manchester in dealing with what is called the American question. Here in England that question has come to be whether public senvile and violent as any to be found in all the dominions of Dixie, have, from the very outbreak of the rebellion, secretly, and even openly, so far as the Emancipation Society was formed to agitate the question. Its success has been widespread and speedy. The names it has collected and the public meetings it has held, prove, as was anticipated, that the overwhelming preponderance of English sentiment is in favor of the North, as irrevocably committed to a crusade against slavery. ey did, the other day, to express to him, "without respect to political party or social distinc-tions," the profound satisfaction of English aboli-tionists with the President's proclamation of Jan-uary 1st, together with his Message to Congress; and to declare that these measures, with others

tending to the freedom and equality of the sub-"ject race," inspire Englishmen with "bearty confidence in the anti-slavery "purposes of the United States Government." It is not the voice of Lonthrough his representative in Great Britain. The Society speaks for a constituency scattered all over the country, and will shortly make such a demon-stration of the sympathy it has enlisted as may between England and the United States had gone too far to be repaired by appeals to the old anti-slavery feeling of this nation. Exeter Hall will,

ten new subscribers for one year each, to be sent to on post office, may retain one dollar each for commission 7. Each new subscriber, including those above met tioned, will be entitled to one copy of "Our Nations Charters" postage prepaid. this time, in possession of the address adopted in the Free-trade Hall, on the eve of New Year's Day. An influential society has been formed to Government at Washington overthrown, and Jefferson Davis and all the officers of the Confederate Government at Richmond invited to rule

Day. An innumal society has been foliated to operate in the very district that is suffering from the contest the North is accused of having provoked and of protracting. But even that is less surprising than the the fact that the leading wnemen of Liverpool have formed themselve into a committee upon the basis of the societies in London and Manchester.

1. Old subscribers in arrears for two years, who will send us THERE dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

2. Old subscribers in arrears for one year, who will send us two dollars, shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

books with postage prepaid.

First. one copy of the "History of Slavery and Anti-Slavery," or second, two copies of the "American Slave code," or third, Ten copies of "Our National Charters."

5. Four dollars for two new subscribers will pay for two copies of "The Principia," one year, also one copy of the "Democracy of Christianity" in two volumes, and two copies of "Our National Charters" including postage prepaid

age prepaid.
6, Any individual who will get up a club of not less than

The preliminary meeting on Saturday was presided over by Mr. James Cropper, whose name represents one of the "great families" of the old nti-slavery propaganda. True to the policy by which that agitation was guided, Mr. Cropper ad dresses himself to the subject as a philanthropist infringment. On condition that the cause of all brought, however, to a sudden termination, this our present disunion and rebellion, and the cause scheme. Gladstone, like some of the promoters of the Lonthe hope that McClellan may yet be turned to be confined to the anti-slavery aspects of the question. He is for entering upon a general deand at democratic meetings nominated for the fence of the Federal Government against the accusations of its enemies. The resolution adopted by the meeting did not, however, enter upon this wide field. It affirmed that the war originated in the inevitable antagonism between slavery and free institutions: declared the emancination poli cy of the North entitled to the generous sympathy of England; and provided for the public dis cussion of the subject in Liverpool, prior to a general meeting for the adoption of an-address to President Lincoln. The course that such discus sion would take even in a town where the pro slavery element was once powerful, and has lin gered, long after its disappearance from all other parts of England, was pretty well indicated by the proceedings of this preliminary meeting. Mr James Spence presented himself as an opponent to the resolution,—as was required by his zealous advocacy of the Confederates. gan by professing his desire for the extinction of slavery, and ventured to assure his incredulous hearers that the South would, long ago, have emancipated its negroes, but for the abolition fa-naticism of the North. This is a statement that rather gains in boldness by its reptition. It has been often made before-but always with the us when and by what scheme anybody of influ ence in the South proposed emancipation-how subjugation of the South. They call upon the the proposal was received-and why it should have been dropped in consequence of the growth of anti-slavery feeling in the North. In his latest letter to the Times, Mr. Spence asserts that his Southern friends are of such high spirits that they would prefer the relinquishment of their slave besotted idolaters permitted themselves to be they want peace, why don't they call upon the property to the endurance of general reprobation. who would fiercely resent the denunciation by others, of a system they cherish in common only certainly more accordant with the current of their history. He furnishes, moreover, in his own person, an example of the mental process that has been going on, these many years past, among slave owners and their friends. by deprecating slavery as an evil that must be got rid of, as soon as possible, -and end by as rting its divine ordination. The eminent men whose names he quotes gave valid testimony of that aversion to slavery which he professes, in the commencement of his speech. Their political descendants have advanced, as he does, in the course of his argument, to claim Scripture author ity for holding human beings as property. It is quite natural that men whose social position tends to make them impatient of remonstrance or cen-sure should tighten their grasp upon the thing they are blamed for possessing. But only slave-owners could be so disordered in the brain by pride and anger, as to contend that this thing is the very essence and vitality of their being. The highest of Scriptural authority teaches that a man's welfare does not consist in what he pos sesses but in what he is. The theological advis separate Confederacy, they would enjoy the free that unless a community is allowed to hold slaves and uninterrunted navigation of the Mississippi it is deprived of the very means of existence substance of many sermons, speeches, newspaper articles, and philosophical treatises, when he announces that the idea of a slave race is funda mental to the social system of the South. Ac cording to these gentlemen, it is appointed of God, as an everlasting institution,-not a temporary arrangement, a transition state—that certain races or clases should be held in compulsory servitude by other races or classes. They do not limit the ordination to the sons of Ham. The children of Shem and Japheth may, according to the more candid and consistent of these logicians, be lawfully enslaved by men of superior strength and intelligence. The mean whites have been not indistinctly admonished that they ought to become either slaves or slaveowners. Mr. Spence found, as his exemplar and patron has done, that argument that involves religious sanction for sla refraining from sympathy with the power that has set itself to the work of actual emancipation, was ineffectual. The full and forcible reply which he provoked is but a sample of the re-

> [By request.] CONSTITUTION of the American Seamen's Protective Union Associa-

sponse that will be made, throughout the country

o apologies for the South, now that the North

engaged in an unmistakable war of liberation. If

English sympathy could give success in battle to

the armies it attends, the Northern forces might

now go on, from victory to victory-and every

step in their progress would be hailed as bringing

them nearer to a peace made honorable and

during by its mighty gains to freedom.

PREAMBLE.

Of all the classes of men who labor and toil for the common necessaries of life, there are none who undergo more perils and dangers, together with the loss of life, health and strength, than the sailor. He forsakes his home, father and mother, wife and children, brothers and sisters-braves the dangers of unknown seas, circumnavigates the globe, penetrates the frozen ocean, and with more than nautical skill guides the frail bark back to her port of destination, with a constitu tion broken down by excessive physical toil, to say nothing of the snares and pitfalls which be-set the too-confiding sailor at almost every step he may take when on shore. It is for these as well as other reasons, We, the undersigned, Seamen of the Port of New York, for the purpose of guarding against the contingencies incidental to life on the ocean, do hereby agree to be governed by the following Constitution. And may God prosper the institution. Amen!

This society shall be known by the name of he "AMERICAN SEAMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION AS BOCIATION." Its object shall be for the mutual relief of each other, and the moral, social, civil

The officers of this society shall consist of a President, twelve Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, a standing Committee of five members, Physician and Chaplain.

The duty of the President shall be to preside at the regular meetings of the Society; to keep or-der, sign all drafts when duly ordered, and keep a record of the same; appoint all Committees, call extra meetings, and to perform all the con-

The duty of the Vice Presidents shall be, in the absence of the President, to perform all the duties appertaining to that office, and in their absence, a President pro tem to be appointed for the time

ARTICLE V.

The duty of the Secretary shall be to keep a record of all the proceedings of the Society, to draw all drafts ordered to be paid, and sign them; to pay over to the Treasurer all money col

ARTICLE VII.

The duty of the Standing Committee shall be to visit the sick members, and to report to the Society the names of such as may have received sick dues; they shall have power to relieve the sick in-stantly to the amount of two dollars, being onehalf of the stipulated weekly allowance for sick dues, to be hereinafter provided for.

ARTICLE VIII. The regular meetings of the Society shall be

on the Wednesday evening of every week at sev-on o'clock, to be opened and closed with prayer ARTICLE IX.

The initiation fee for membership shall be one dollar, (\$1) and the weekly dues twenty-five cents, (25 ets.) to be paid to the Secretary, at each meet-

ARTICLE X. Stewards, Cooks and Seamen, are the only persons qualified to become members of this Society; and upon an applicant paying into the Society the sum of one dollar as initiation fee, shall be admitted to membership.

The weekly support for a sick member shall be four dollars per week; and should he remain sick longer than three months, the sum to be reduced to three dollars for the next three months and should he remain sick longer than three months, the Society shall vote such sums, from time to time, as the state of the funds may permit. And no sick member shall receive any efits from this Society, until he shall have paid up his weekly dues in full for six months. ARTICLE XII.

If a member should have a family, viz: father, mother, or wife—at the death of such member in full benefit, in addition to the twenty-five dollars \$25) allowed for burial fees, twenty-five dollars \$25) shall be paid to either of the above deribed persons; the widow of the deceased mem entitled by law the first recipient. And should the deceased member leave any orphan hildren under the age of eight years, orphans shall be educated and maintained at the expense of the Society till they are fourteen years of age, and then be apprenticed to learn a me-chanical trade; provided always, that the state of the funds will warrant such expenditure.

profits of which shall be appropriated for the sup-port of the sick and superannuated infirm mem-

ARTICLE XIV. Whenever a member, from infirmity of age, becomes unable to support himself, he shall be en-titled to draw from the superannuated fund, the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) per year, provided that the fund should have sufficiently increased for that specific purpose.

ARTICLE XV.

For the purpose of sinking a fund for superan-nuated infirm members, in addition to all profits made by commercial enterprise or otherwise, fif-teen per cent. of the weekly dues shall be deduct-

This Constitution may be altered or amended at a regular meeting of this Society, notice being

given three weeks previous; and such amend, ments shall not be legal, unless adopted by a two Fine members shall always constitute a quorum but no amendments can be made to this Constitu-

tion, without previous notice being given as provided for in Article 16. NAMES OF OFFICERS.

JAMES BROOKS, President. Vice Presidents .- Benjamin Simmons, Robert omez, Carey Parks, John Height, Tho. Benj.

WM. P. Powell. Treasurer.

Standing Committee .- Wm. P. Powell, Jr. M.

Chaplain .- PRINCE LOVERIDGE. Physician.-WM. P. Powell, Jr. M. D. Board of Counsellors .- Edward Richardson Robert Spriggs, James Demarest, Wm. P. Powell Rev. Harmon Loomis, Thomas Hamilton, Samue

The Principia.

AGENTS FOR THE PRINCIPIA

REV. M. B. WILLIAMS, \ New-York city and vicinity. F. O. IRISH, Sand vi John Winch, Canadice, N. Y. REV. JOHN MOORE, Lockport, N. Y A. L. STRYKER, Java Village, N. Y. ELDER E. WHITNEY, New-York. WM. R. STONE, Cortland, N. Y. J. UNDERHILL, Osseo, Mich. N. J. Cogswell, East Springhill, Pa. WILLIAM CALDWELL, Hickory, Pa. REV. CHARLES GRANGER, Paxton, Ill. JONATHAN LAW, Walcott's Mills, Ind. and vicinity.

JOHN McCOMBE, Worcester, Mass. ELISHA GALPIN, Flint, Mich. T. M. CHISHOLM, New Bedford, Ms.

REV. THOMAS W. JONES, Augusta, Mich. AUSTIN CASTLE, Washington, Ill. SAMUEL MATTHEWS, Mahoning, Pa. WM O. HOUGHTALING, Grand Rapids, Mich T. G. WHITE, Geddes, N. Y. WILLIAM A. PLANT, Marcellus, N. Y. REV. ANSON H. STEARNS, Peterboro, N.Y. ASA WATERS, Union City, Mich JOHN N. CLIFFORD, Augusta, Me. JAMES BOYD, Keene, Ohio. SILAS SMITH, West Albany, Vt. REV. DAVID SHUCK, Hartsville, Ind. TITUS C. BRIGGS, Williams Center, Ohio. FREDERICK HARTZELL, Smithfield, O. DR. E. H. CARTER, Burlington, Vt. DR. JOHN S. C. MURRAY, Travelling Agent A. Lockwood, Jonesville, Mich. Rev. H. McKEE, Brandon, Wis. REV. JAEES McCHESNEY, Danby, Ills. C. G. Corwin, Magee's Corners, N.Y. HENRY W. SMITH, Scottsville, Pa. GEO. COFFIN, Ludlow, Vt. REV. S. E. BARNARD, Georgia, Vt. J. B. Dawson, West Alexander, Pa.

To canvass for subscribers for this paper, whom liberal commission will be paid. Apply to the Publisher, 104 William St., New York, or whom liberal commission will be paid. address by mail,

Frederick Douglas lectures THE (Thursday) Evening, on the Black man and the War, in the Bridge Street African M. E. Church,

See particulars in Notice, elsewhere. Let all hear him who can.

Colored Seamen of New York. On our first page, we insert, by request, the Constiwith officers chiefly, though not exclusively, of their own color.

New York Observer is alarmed for "the last remtheir own color.

The conspirators mean to do "anything and everytheir own color.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

As proposed by Rev. Albert Barnes, and the

New York Observer. . NO. 11.

Having, in our former number, examined the antecedents of Mr. Barnes, whom the Observer represents as "an extreme anti-slavery man," we ow invite attention to

THE AVOWED OBJECTS OF THE OBSERVER in making that representation, and in giving currency to its extracts from the sermon of that gentleman

The object is distinctly stated by the Observer: -"Mr. Barnes is a representative man"-(that is, representative of "extreme anti-slavery men.") And his views lead us to ask if it is not possible "to find some common ground between the extreme Northern and the extreme Southern view "of the slavery question," &c., &c., so as to arrive at "conditions of peace."-Still further, says the Observer-"We note these views of Mr. Barnes "as the most remarkable index of the great North-"ern reaction now going on. Mr. Barnes is a representative man," &c.

The peace the Observer seeks, therefore, is to be secured by means of the "great Northern reaction, now going on."

What "great Northern reaction" is there "now going on," to which the N. Y. Observer alludes, and which, by the help of Rev. Albert Barnes. the Observer desires, and expects to promote and nerease?

We know of none except that of which Mr. allandigham, of the House of Representatives, Mr. Saulsbury, of the Senate, Gov. Seymour of still under the official ban? New York, Gov. Parker of New Jersey, Ex-Mayor Wood, and his brother Ben. Wood, of this city, Ex-Marshal Rynders, and the Editors of the World and of the Herald, along with their backers at Albany, trying to overawe and control the New York State Legislature, by bullying and brute force, are the "representative men." We demand proof that, apart from these and their asociates and supporters, there is any "great Northern reaction, now going on." Does the Observer welcome the aid of Rev. ALBERT BARNES, as a school of abolitionists,' but, also, of the leaders of the great Northern reaction now going on? We doubt whether Mr. Barnes would feel himself honored by the associations into which the commendations of the Observer would introduce him. Yet thus much we must frankly concede to Whenever the funds of this Society shall in the Observer and its claims :-- It has a perfect which are already before our readers. crease to the amount of three thousand dollars right to say, if it pleases,-for it would doubtless over and above the current expenses, said sum shall be invested in a commercial enterprise, the

be true-that the extracts it quotes from Mr. Barnes, with its own comments upon them, would be highly acceptable in any circle of "the repreentative men" of "the great Northern reaction ow going on"-from Vallandigham to Rynders, nclusive. Let the entire article we have copied rom the Observer, be read, in any company of semi-secessionists, from Maine to Missouri, and from three-fourths of them the response would be like that of the inebriate to the rum-selling deacon's plea for the traffic-" That 'spresses my mind, zackly." Some of them might be startled, a little.

similar expressions abound in the Herald, the World, and the Message of Gov. Seymour, &c., which, in their connection, are not difficult to be understood. The patriotic exhortation of Mr. Barnes, we fear, coupled with his similar concessions to the pretended rights of the slaveholders, would be susceptible of no interpretation at variance with theirs. To put down the rebellion without outting down slavery, is an attempt at which

all rebeldom laughs. Two years of costly exper-

Northern reaction" of which it speaks, is claimed

as being evidenced, mainly, by the election of

Gov. Seymour, of the State of New York. It

knows that his majority in the State was obtained

by the majority of votes given him in the city of

New York, and that, for this majority, he was in

debted, mainly, to the keepers and customers of

the dram-shops, drunkeries, gambling saloons, and

be the article of the Observer, including the ex-

tracts from Mr. BARNES, if it did nothing to swell

the votes for "the great Northern reaction, that is

now going on," and of which that article is claim-

ed to be 'a most remarkable index"-as it is,

ment have demonstrated, in the sight of the civilzed world, that the thing can never be done. The knowledge of this, it is, that has emboldened the pro-slavery men of the North to attempt get-Wm. Tilghman, John Peterson, Francis ting up "the great Northern reaction," that is now said to be "going on." Its leaders boast, openly, Doyle, Henry D. Armstrong, M. M. Castro, Richthat the day for volunteering has gone by, and ard Evans, Joseph Stowe. that the Government dare not enforce conscrip-LEOPOLD SMITH TOY, Secretary tion, or a draft. With the next breath, they de. nounce all attempts to obtain aid from the slaves

Robert Spriggs, Prince Loveridge, Carey and free colored men. It needs no great skill in logic to put the two ideas together, and to infer what "suppressing the rebellion" means, from the ips of such men, and in the circumstances under which it is said. The New York Observer knows that the "great

Brown, Prince Loveridge, E. W. Chester.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863

brothels of the city, especially to that notorious and disreputable portion of the city known as the Five Points. If the Observer, to escape the inferences naturally to be drawn from these facts, which are notorious, chooses to affirm that large numbers of our wealthiest and most influential citizens, members and officers of churches, and patrons of the New York Observer, voted, likewise with them, for Gov. Seymour, and exerted their influence in his favor, it is welcome to do so, and to abide the inferences naturally to be drawn from that fact. The Observer has told its readers. plainly enough, that its wishes and sympathies GEORGE W. LIGHT, Boston, Mass., city are on that side. It cannot, therefore, complain of us, for supposing it possible that its vote, and the votes of those under its influence, may have been on the same side, also. Of what value would

G. M. WHIPPLE and A. A. SMITH, Salen Mass., and vicinity.

The New York Observer cites Mr. Barnes as making a "mournful allusion to recent attempts "to stifle the voice of brave and good men," and "I believe that when freedom of speech is taken away, the last hope of the nation, the last remnant of liberty will be gone." Who are "the brave and good men" to whom allusion is here made? By whom have their voices recently been attempted to be stifled? Freedom of speech, and of the press, on the slavery question, except in its favor, have never been known, to any extent, in the slave States of the South, as their statute books, judicial decisions. speeches in Congress, and leading Journals bear witness. For thirty years past, the most persevering attempts have been made, and are not yet relinquished, to extend the same proscription throughout the Northern States. Those "at-STEPHEN ALLEN, Adrian, Mich. ELEAZER HALE, Talmage, Ohio. tempts" have been, and still are, made and threat-JAMES JEFFREY, Homesville, O. ened by the "representative men" and "lead-REV. WILLARD BURR, Strongsville, O. ers" of the "great Northern reaction, now going on." Some quarter of a century ago, one of their ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED! Post Master Generals issued an order, which has

truly?

never since been annulled, authorizing Deputy Post Masters to examine, and exclude from the mails, publications having, in their judgment, a tendency to excite insurrections. Under this or-J. W. ALDEN, Box 4381, N. Y.

der, publications containing the sentiments of Wesley, Hopkins, Edwards, Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, Jay, and Lafavette, on slavery, have been systematically excluded from the mails, in nearly half the States of the Union-and it is not known to us that the New York Observer has ever

published a paragraph against it. But now, when slaveholder's rebellion against the National Government boasts (through its Richmond Journals) of having presses, naming some of them, in tution of the American Seaman's Protective Un- their interest, at the North, and some few official ion Association, designed, especially, for the 'attempts" have "recently" been made to put a stop diers and the community in the only government benefit of our colored seamen, and organized to the circulation of such Journals, behold! the it is possible for us to have for two years, at least.

gress, (on motion of a pro-slavery member.) for his authority to make discriminations against such journals, refers back to those old standing orders, which have, hitherto, been applied to abolition publications, and claims their applicability to

speech and of the press, in a style which-if, in its connexion, it means anything-means impunity in uttering treason and exciting rebellion against says he has had no interest in the N. Y. Observer the Government. Does the N. Y. Observer mean to be counted among these? For the quarter of a century that the friends of freedom have ent at the meeting and knew nothing of it, till he been under the ban of an official order, proscribing their publications, when did the Observer utter a paragraph of remonstrance against it? Is it taking up the cudgels against the Administration, because it now applies the same official order for the suppression of sedition? Or does that "Con-

servative" Journal hold that there is no such crime as sedition, that should be restrained? Are open-mouthed eulogists of the rebel chieftain, and defamers of the constituted authorities of the country, the "able and brave men" for whose "freedom of speech" it is so solicitous, and by whose restraint "the last remnant of liberty will be gone?" If it is not against these, that the "recent attempts' omplained of have been made, who are they? Or is it a grievance that, instead of those, the

hated abolitionists and their publications are not

At a time when "the great Northern reaction, now going on" is manifesting itself in seditions and treasonable publications and in efforts such as no other government on earth would tolerate for a moment, and of which even ours is com pelled to take notice-at a time when this "great Northern reaction" and its champions are claimed by the Richmond Journals as allies and helpers at such a time, the N. Y. Observer, with all its professions of loyalty, seizes the opportunity to chime in with "mournful allusions to rerepresentative man" not only of "the advance cent attempts to stifle the voice of brave and good men" -- claiming the Rev. ALBERT BARNES as the most remarkable index" of that "reaction." Here is something to be noted, for reference

> We intend, in a future article, to examine, more lirectly, the Observer's "Conditions of Peace,"

by the future historian.

THE DELMONICO MEETING.

About the time we were preparing to close up the columns of our last issue, there was considerable excitement in the city about a meeting of pro-slavery conservatives, said to have been holden at Delmonico's Hotel, but of which, the statements of the Daily papers were so confused and contradictory that we should not have dared. if we had room and leisure—as we had neither say anything definite about it. We had rather run the risk of giving old news than of giving at the "sole duty to suppress the rebellion," but | bogus news, of which the reading public have so have thought it proper to sift the matter, and give our readers the result.

The Evening Post, of Saturday, the 7th pubished an account by one of its reporters, who, it seems, gained admittance to the meeting by means of a circular, which, doubtless by mistake, which the following is a copy.

"New York, February 5, 1854, al information at the public importance, we respectfully invite you to onsult with us on that subject, on Friday (tomorrow) evening, at 8 o'clock, at Delmonico' orner Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, room

"Very respectfully, yours.
DUNCAN, A. BELMOMT. "W. B. DUNCAN, JAMES BRYCE, E. H. MILLER. JOHN F. AGNEW SAML J. TILDEN, DAVID E. WHEELER. LORING ANDREWS. GEORGE T. CURTIS. HENRY YOUNG. SYDNEY E. MORSE. A. S. JARVIS.

a large type-"The sympathizers in Council-Important secret meeting-Plans for corrupting minion .- How treasonable money is raised .- Bank rs and Editors conspiring." The reporter says the meeting was called to order by Mr. D. E. Wheeler. Mr. S. E. Morse, of the N. Y. Observer was called to the chair. "Mr. McManns, a broker. we think, and Wm. C. Prime, one of the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, appointed Secretaries. Mr. James Brooks, of the Evening Express, made a speech urging "the diffusion of sound political information" in order to counteract "radicalism", and strongly denounced the "northers fanaties and abolitionists"-alluding to a sermon of Dr. Bellows, which he declared "subversive of all law and order and liberty."-He was followed by Messrs. S. J. Tilden and Geo. T. Curtis, both lawyers, Mr. Mason, the first named, speaking of

the Repulican party," for which "anything and every thing must be done." The following Committees were appointed. On Publication-James Brooks, of the Express. Manton Marble, of the World; Wm. C. Prime the Journal of Commerce; Dr. Morse of the Observer; and G. T. Curtis, of a treasonable pam-

On Finance-James Bryce, Edmund H. Miller C. A. Lamont, A. Belmont, John T. Agnew, S. J. Tilden, Henry Young, A. S. Jarvis, D. E. Wheeler, and others.

Mr. Mason stated, as a special object "to aid our friends in New Hampshire in their approaching election, and otherwise." Letters from them were coming daily, begging help. "Ten thousand dollars would not be sufficient to carry New Hampshire." Mr. Congressman Cox had written, saying that eight or ten Western Representatives would frank all documents and papers necessary free institutions. to distribute in New Hampshire or elsewhere :-Whereupon a subscription was started, the members giving \$500 : apiece ; and some of them sug-

gesting that more than \$10,000 might be raised necessary." Mr. Belmont and Mr. Wm. Butler Ducan sen letters regretting their inability to be present but promising to co-operate.-It was enjoined on the meeting that the proceedings should not be published, but strict silence observed. The re-

porter closes his statement, thus. "Of the character and purpose of this meeting held with the utmost secrecy, guarded, without and within, against barbarian approach, porter wishes to express his solemn and delibe rate opinion. It was composed of men who had no word of sympathy, but only denunciations for he government of their country; it contemplated being strength of their country; it contemplated vital unity of the nation; and it can result only in the demoralization of popular sentiment."

The Post says, a representative of the Tribun

was refused admittance, and remarks. "The rich men of New York are to supply the money, and the reactionist editors of the World, the Express, and the Journal of Commerce the brains, for an active and unscrupulous campaign against the government of the nation, and in the behalf of a body of rebels now in arms. By means of ready contributions from the purse of the agents of foreign bankers, themselves the special money agents of the continental despotisms, from the gains of brokers who gamble in stocks or andise, and from the coffers of merchants who speculate on the distresses of the country, an enormous fund is to be amassed, out of which archaseable and needy literary men, editors of venal newspapers, and facile orators are to be ermining the confidence of the sol-

the government over, if they can, to the malignant, slaveholding oligarchs, who, for nearly two years have been slaughtering our sons, disturbing our peace, arresting our prosperity, and threaten-ing the very security of our cities and homes."

To all this Mr. S. J. TILDEN responds in a letournals notoriously in sympathy with the rebels, ter to the Evening Post, Feb. 9, in which he and affording them aid and comfort; whereupon denies the inputation of sympathy, and defines the rebel sympathizers, in Congress, are silenced his position very much as Democratic politicians and dumbfounded. But the Journal of Commerce, commonly do. Mr. Sydney E. Morse also furthe Express, the Herald, and the World, in New nished a card, in the Post, in which he denies York City, and similar journals, elsewhere, keep having presided at the meeting, or having attendup and intensify the clamor about freedom of | ing it, or having even authorized his name to the circular, or known anything of the proposed meeting, till he saw the circular in print. He since July 1858, and his successor and nephew, S. E. Morse Jr. assures him that he was not pres read the account of it, in the Post.

The Post's response to this is, that its reporter probably confounded S. E. Morse with his brother Dr. S. F. B. Morse, (the Telegraph inventor) trol, making them virtually slaves, until the

whose name is also appended to the call. Again, the Post of Thursday apologizes to th N. Y. Observer for having, by mistake, identified its Editor with the meeting, and makes ample amends (perhaps quite ample enough) by certifying that "the Observer has given hearty and "efficient support to the Government, since the "commencement of this rebellion, and labored "the country; and the rebellion has had no sym-"pathy in the columns of that paper."

The Post had overlooked, we suspect, the Observer's eulogy of the "brave and good men" whose voices against the Government have been recently attempted "to be stifled"-also its endorsement of "the great Northern reaction, now So much for the Post. Next came the N. Y.

made a Peace Machine-Money raised and documents circulated-All about it." The Letter purporting to be from "one of them"

and to give "facts as they are" -and to correct the account in the Post, proceeds to give, professwhat was said and done at the Meeting-making account, and all along endorsing and lauding it heartly, as "One of them."

This Report had much to say of JAMES BROOKS, with a flat contradiction of it; whereupon the influences of slavery in training a people to hab-Times came out with the shameless avowal that its of indomitable industry. "the letter in our columns, the day before yesterday, was intended, merely, as a satirical quiz !"

Even now, the cursory reader hardly knows how and set at work, if need be. much of it to believe.

It was under these circumstances that we deferred alluding to the matter last week. With scarcely, possible. If the daily utterances of their | needed for the whites than for the blacks public journals do not tell the story, we know not what there is in the account of the Delmonico meeting that could tell it, or what possible meeting, or account of one, could supply the deficiency. The only additional information concerning their movements is the systematic or-The report in the Evening Post was headed, in ganization and immense pecuniary means in requisition to accomplish their nefarious purposes. In this respect the meeting and the account of it are important, that the loyal public may know what they have to encounter, and who are some what the Times means, or it means nothing. of the representative men to be encountered

The best lesson to be learned from it is the neand contribution of means to counteract the con-

One other lesson, however, should not escape Pres. Lincoln with great contempt, &c. Mr. Curtis "felt it was of prime importance to break down graphs and sensation news, too often at the expense of considerateness, conscientiousness, and carefulness. The Evening Post very seldom falls into these errors. The Times has more than an average reputation for documentary verity in its news department. Such journals should be careful to preserve their position.

P. S. Since penning the above, we learn, by the World, of Saturday, that another meeting has been held at Delmonico's-at which a Society was organized, for the diffusion of Political knowledge, of which Dr. S. F. B. Morse is President. and Manton Marble and William McMurray are Secretaries .- Now let a Society for the same object, be formed by those who believe in the equal liberties of all men, and who wish to support our

BANKS' NULLIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The freed-men to be re-enslaved !- The "New York Times" follows the "World" in commending

Will the President annul Bank's Proclamation against his own Proclamation, as he did the Proclamations of Fremont and Hunter?

Read the following. NEGRO FREEDOM AND VAGRANCY .-- Gen. Banks has issued an order, which we have already given, making public the President's Proclamatic declaring the slaves, within the designated portions of the State of Louisiana, to b paragraph of that order, reads thus:

"The public interest peremptorily demands that all persons, without other means of support, be required to maintain themselves by labor. Negroes are not to maintain themselves by labor. Negroes are not exempt from this law. Those who leave their employers will be compelled to support themselves and families by labor upon the public works. Under no circumstances whatever can they be maintained in idleness, or allowed to wander through the parishes and cities of the State without employment. Va-grancy and crime will be suppressed by an enforced and constant occupation and employment."

nd constant occupation and employment." 3
The principle asserted in this paragraph is ninently just, and capable of a much wider application. There is a general idea afloat that in etting the slaves free, we turn them over to idle ness and starvation. Much of the apprehension to which the Proclamation has given rise, seems based upon this impression. It should be dis-tinctly understood that the emancipation is from Slavery—not from work. No community can safely have any portion of its dependent population unemployed. No State does so. Every State has its laws concerning vagrants—compelling them to work for the public, if they depend on the public for support, or punishing their refusal to do so, as a crime.

The same principle—next results legislation

The same principle must regulate legislation concerning the enfranchised slaves. They must

eral, when enquired of, by a resolution of Con- down the loyal party of the nation, and to hand not be turned over to idleness. They must not be left to choose for themselves whether they will work or not. If they work voluntarily, all the better. Their labor will be the more profitable, and the society of which they will form part will be the sounder and more prosperous. But if they refuse to work, they must be made to work. Setting them free, does not clothe them with political power-still less does it place them above the control of law, or the obligations of other citi zens. It substitutes legal authority for persona ownership. It gives them certain personal rights —but the right to be idle and to live upon the

labor of others, is not among them. Gen. Banks has not only taken a wise step s far as his own department is concerned, but he has given a good example to our commanders in other portions of the Slave States. Wherever the slaves are set free, they must be made to work. At present this must be done by military regulations. But when the Southern States regain their right of local self-government by sub mitting to the National Constitution, they will undoubtedly control this subject by their own laws .- N. V. Times Feb 14 In other words, the Federal Government is to

rebels "submit to the Constitution," and then their old slaves are to be committed to them again where "they will undoubtedly be controlled" by laws made by their masters. The infamy of the proposal is beyond the power of human language to express, or adequately to rebake. Gen. Banks knows-the Times knows-every intelligent man knows that the emancipated negroes are ready to "zealously to stimulate the patriotism and hope of work for fair wages. It is on the knowledge of this fact that the hue and cry is everywhere raised that if the blacks are liberated, they will over-run the country, and, by their competition, drive white laborers out of the field, or diminish their wages. The Times knows that the colored people will prefer to remain South, if they can find labor there, and that they will find it. The Times knows, and its attentive readers know that there has been no difficulty in the British-West-Indies, Times (for Sunday,) with a flaming article of from the idleness and vagrancy of the liberated nearly two close columns, headed "The Peace blacks. Its own correspondent, Mr. Sewell, who Party-A letter from 'one of them'-The causes | went there filled with prejudices against the neof the organization-its workings-Results and groes, which were soon dispelled, has filled the anticipations-The army to be demoralized and | columns of the Times with his testimony on this subject, affirming and proving by details of facts. that a more earnestly industrious and thrifty la boring population can nowhere be found. Mr. Sewall's Letters to the Times have since been published in a volume, by the Harpers. Mr edly, a very minute and circumstantial account of Bleeby, Wesleyan Missionary in Jamaica, and numerous other reliable witnesses have testified it even more seditions, if possible, than the Post's the same. So overwhelming has been the proof. in the accumulation of property and the increasing ownership of land, by the emancipated, that advocates of slavery have eagerly seized upon Editor of the Express, and that paper came out and blazoned it, as demonstration of the salutary

If the freedmen are to be indeed free, they must, of course be 'left to choose for themselves' Taking advantage of the mistakes of the Post for whom and for what wages they will work, as all and the canard of the Times, such journals as the other freemen do. As to the question "whether World, Express, and Journal of Commerce found they will work or not" the stomachs of blacks as no difficulty in throwing distrust upon the state- well as whites, will easily settle that question.

ments that have been made, altogether, denomin- "Vagrancy" for sooth! In the vicinity of ating the story a "hoax," a fabrication. But for Port Royal, the slavemasters-not their late the Letter of Mr. Tilden in the Post, stating what slaves—are the vagrants. If vagrancy laws are he did say in the meeting, thus acknowledging needed, let them be made impartial, operating much cause to complain. As conflicting versions of the fact of its existence, the accounts of it would upon whites and blacks alike. If either the exthe affair have been spread over the country we have generally, been discredited. As it was, the slaves or their late masters, "can't take care of whole matter was considered doubtful, for a time. | themselves" let them be properly taken care of. Experiment proves that the "freed men"

ready enough to work for the Government, for quite distinct from that of the ordinary sewing moderate wages, and even when their wages have these particulars collated, pro and con, our read- been unpaid. Of all the people of the South, the had been sent to the Editor of that paper, and of ers can now judge for themselves. Our own negroes are the last-the very last-that need judgment is that the main substance of the Post | compulsory laws to make them labor. Neither reporter, bating his mistakes about the identity "the poor white trash" nor the lordly oligarchs "Dear Sir: Believing that the diffusion of politi- and presence of Mr. S. E. Morse and his connex who have hitherto subsisted on the unpaid labor ent crisis is of great | ion with the Observer, was true. That the re- of the negroes, can pretend to stand on an equalivelations of the meeting divulge any new elements ty with the negro, in the claim that they are or evidences of the treasonable spirit of the lead- ready to support themselves and their families by ing pro-slavery Democracy of this city we do not honest labor. No :--if laws for compelling laperceive-nor that it was either necessary or, bor are needed, at the South, they are much more All this the Times very well knows, or, if ig

orant, is not fit to be a public instructor. The Times knows, too, that the Proclamation of Gen. Banks, which it commends, provides for the compulsory labor of the negroes under their old masters, without giving them any voice in de termining their wages. And then, says the Times after the rebel masters submit to the Constitution they are to be allowed to extend "their own laws"-the slave laws-over them again. This is We protest against the whole scheme.

cessity of prompt and vigorous organization the slaves and from the country the benefits expected from the President's Proclamation of the spirators by the use of the same weapon, the first of January; including the military benefits of having the loval freedmen to help us, as soldiers, in our life-and-death struggle to put down notice. The journals opposed to the rebellion the rebellion. If the slaves are still to labor, by and the traitors, should beware mis-stating or over | Federal compulsion, for the benefit of their old stating the movements with which they have to masters, to help them maintain their armies, indeal. There is enough of solid documentary fact, stead of being armed against the rebellion, what without making use of anything doubtful or un- good will the President's Proclamation do, for certain. They should not be in such haste to give the Union cause, more than if it had never been the latest, or earliest news, as to run the risk of issued? It was as a military necessity, to weaken having to contradict it. The besetting sins of our the rebel armies and to strengthen our own, that city Dailies are their rivalries, their competition, the Proclamation was issued by Mr. Lincoln. their haste, their eagerness for sensation para- Gen. Banks has nullified that Proclamation; the World glories over the fact; and here comes the Times, a Republican Journal, so-called, endorsing and commending it!

We protest too, against the assumption of the Times that because the measure it commends "substitutes legal authority" (national control rather-for there can be no legality in it) "for personal ownership," therefore all will be right. The bondage of the Hebrews in Egypt, was not "nersonal ownership" but merely national control, giving them "certain personal rights," including rights of property. It was oppression, nevertheless, and God overthrew Pharoah and his hosts, in the Red Sea, for their attempt to enforce their vagrancy laws.

Sydney E. Morse, formerly Publisher Editor of the N. Y. Observer, in his Letter to the N. Y. Evening Post, disclaiming participancy in the Delmonico Meeting, and also his connection with the N. Y. Observer, (to which we have alluded in another article) thus defines his posi-

Now Mesars, Editors, all who know me know that I regard this slaveholders' rebellion as unjustifiable, foolish and wicked; that I hold the doctrine of secession to be untenable and ruinous; and that I am, in short, a thorough out and out" unconditional Unionist, and believ ing that the immediate, universal and total abolition of slavery, (although, as I view it, a crime which I would not myself commit for the world. on one hand, and on the other, permission to the slave States to continue the institution as long as they please within their own limits, and to extend it, within properly defined boundaries, to other land, is, either of them, a very light evil, when compared with a division of the American Union, by a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. I can see nothing in such a division of our Union, but the end of re publican liberty throughout the world, and the establishment, on this continent, of two or more rival military despotisms, warring continually with each other, and carrying desolation, as in Europe, to every part of the land. I am in favor, therefore, of a vigorous prosecution of the war, for the restoration of the Union; and with a wise policy and a true strategy, I believe Messrs Editors, that the rebellion can be speedily put down, with little expense of life and treasare-and so put down that the slaveholders will remain quietly with their slaves on their own plantations, and never rebel again, to the end of

I am preparing a geographical and statistical riew of Rebeldom, in which I will fully explain what I mean. It will probably appear in the Observer, or some other newspaper, in the course of a week or two, and will be illustrated with a Geographic map. Sn New York, February 7, 1863. SIDNEY E. MORSE

of years, Mr. Morse has done more than almost any other man living, to train the Northern Churches and Ministry in the so-called "Conservatism" that has resisted the appeals of the Abolitionists, strengthened and emboldened the slaveholders, invited their aggressions, thus encouraged them to claim the control of the whole country, and, falling short of it, to rise in rebelion. At one period, while predicting the

slaughter and bloodshed, the anarchy and disorder that would follow immediate emancipation. the Observer hazarded the promise that, if the experiment in the British West Indies did not esult in such disasters, the Observer would give ip its opposition to abolitionists, and their neasures. Well. The "experiment" was made and succeeded so well that EDWARD EVERETT publicly admitted its perfect success-but we have witnessed nothing of the promised change in the course of the Observer, or of Mr. Morse.

hold the nominally freed men under absolute con-And where is he now? With a full knowledge of what slavery is-and of the safety of immediate emancipation-he thinks the question between the two, of trifling importance, in the comparision with the question of a continuance of the Union or a division of the States. The question whether four millions of human beings and their increasing posterity, forever, shall be allowed Christian marriage, the family relation, the reading of the Bible, the blessings of personal, civil, and religious liberty, and the wages of their own labor, is a light question, with this christian teacher, who has so long been a teacher of teachers, a guide of the churches, in their downward course to bloody rebellion. Whether the Church or the Nation ever obeys God's com mand to liberate the bondman or not, whether they ever forsake the sin for which God is now so signally and manifestly punishing them, in the sight of the christian world, is a matter of little consequence, provided they can only get rid of the punishment he is now inflicting upon them

And the gentleman has a plan for doing this, without the trouble of repentance and reformation, and "with little expense of life and treasure," so that the slave masters, in possession of their slaves, can remain quietly on their plantations and never rebel again, to the end of time. This he is preparing to show by a geographical and statistical view of Rebeldom, illustrated by a geographical map! Though he now views ' slavery as a crime." (in this he has made great progress,) he has found out a better remedy for God's judgments against crime, than the old fashioned remedy of repentance! This, we suppose is the "conservatism" of the life long teacher and guide of the Old School Presbyterian Church, the pillar and ground of the truth-far aloof from any new fangled innovations and isms in theology and ethics!

Sewing Machine.-MME. DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, has introduced a simple and ingenious running-stitch sewing machine. It is quite small, is screwed to the table like a sewingbird, and, by means of a series of cog-wheels. turned by a small crank, the work is passed or the needle, rapidly forming the running stitch. It is quite easily understood, and is so constructed that it is not liable to get out of order. It is adapted only for sewing thin and soft goods, such as silks and bereges, and, therefore, performs an office machine. It is sold for \$5, and is sent free of Express charges, when the money is enclosed with the order. See Advertisement.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Compensation to the slaveholders of Misouri, is now opposed by "Conservatives," in Congress, and in the Legislature of New Jersey, as unconstitutional, unequal, and unjust to the non-slaveholding States of the North and East. who got rid of their slavery, without asking aid from Congress--"and why," say they, "should not Missouri do the same ?"--Radicalism from an unwonted quarter!

John Van Buren, in a recent speech, is ut strong for a vigorous prosecution of the war a wet blanket for "Peace Democrats" of "the reat Northern reaction now going on"--John has discovered that the reaction has passed its meridian, and reacting back again. So he ceases singing "Wayward sisters depart in peace." Slavery in New York! In the Assem

bly of the State of New York, at Albany, a Mr. denounce it as an impudent attempt to wrest from HUTCHINS presented a petition for the re-estabishment of slavery. Another development o 'the great Northern reaction now going on"-[vide New York Observer] The Legislature of Kentucky shows

igns of rebelling, on account of the President's Proclamation of Freedom. Let them do it-and hen the President must needs include Kentucky in the Proclamation. Pity it had not been done.

long ago. Gov. Stanley's Resignation, which was nade about five weeks ago, has, at last, been acented by the President. Better late than never The next question is-who, if anybody, is to be his successor? Much is depending on that.

The N. Y. Herald, it is said, was not repesented, in the Delmonico meeting. Why was his? Does it hesitate to go the full length of the great Northern reaction" in favor of the slaveholders? Or has its recent attempts to find a middle ground, disgusted its associates?

For The Principia THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM IN NEW ORLEANS. Twenty-nine days after the issue at Wash

ington, of President Lincoln's edict of emancipation, Gen. Banks publishes an order which throws into the shade Gen. Halleck's infamous No. 3. When divested of its verbiage, and translated into plain Saxon English, it is evident that the freed man has no more rights under the new dispensation than the old. Indeed, he stands a much poorer chance, for, in addition to the power of his master under the old slave law of Louisiana, he now has added that of the government of the United States. The laborer himself, has no voice in the matter of wages, according to Gen. Banks' order, but the Government and the "masters" arrange the whole thing, and the Government guarantee that the "slaves' shall go to work and keep quiet. The laborer cannot, under this order, which extends over the whole department of the Gulf, the unexcepted as well as the excepted parts, go into the market and sell his labor to him who will give the most for it, but he must take what Uncle Sam and "Massa" please, without the privilege of leaving one employer for another, when his treatment becomes intolerable.

In other words, the slave is still a slave, and not a man, with the representative of the United States Government in New Orleans, to keep him in that condition. The "sequestration commission are authorized" by Gen. Banks to confer with the Planter, and "when accepted by the Planter, or other parties, all the conditions of continuous and faithful service, respectful de portment, correct discipline, and perfect subordination, shall be enforced on the part of the ne groes, by the officers of the Government."

By reading the whole of Order No. 12, it will e seen that the "other parties" in the above notation, is, by no manner of means, a reference a the negro.

The truth is, Gen. Banks' order is intended t make the edict of Freedom of none effect. The same mail that brought the order, brought us a letter from one of our Maine boys, now in that department, dated Jan. 20th, in which the writer liance"-and argued that the compact between

As founder of the N. Y. Observer, and its Pro- | says he "read the President's Proclamation of prietor and controlling Editor, for a long series "Jan. 1, to the colored people in several places, which raised the ire and wrath of the soldiers and officers to such a degree, that he was immediately ordered to his quarters, and threat,

ened severely." We had written thus far, when the following came to hand, from the New Orleans correspond of the Boston Journal, which we add, to show the degradation and infamy to which our Northern soldiers are reduced, under Gen. Banks and his officers.

" Singular scenes, adverse to the spirit of the

Proclamation of Emancipation, and revolting to humanity, have recently been witnessed in the afourche district, where not a little excitement has prevailed, in consequence of the attempts of numerous planters to recover their runaway slaves, after the good old Southern fashion. A certain Provost-Judge, Lieutenant-Colonel Lull the Eighth New Hampshire regiment, has een notorious for his eagerness to pander in orutality of the 'owners' of human challe Being stationed at Thibodeaux, he was oblight nough to issue proclamations to the effect the planters might take their fugitive slaves orce, wherever they could find them within a nes. In the prosecution of this emobile duty, instances have come to my knowledge which our soldiers have been employed. In me about Thibodeaux, negro men and women has been hunted, captured, thrown to the ground bound with cords, placed in carts, and conveyed under guard of cavalrymen to the places of the involuntary servitude. One poor fellow w chased into a bayou, and there drowned planters not unfrequently bribe the soldier this work. On being taxed with this, by Captan Goodrich, the Provost-Marshal, one caught in the act, answered as follows: 'How do you suppose we are going to get our niggers, unless you help us? What are you here for?"

The results of superseding Gen. Butler are be ginning to be manifest. When we remember that his recall was dated the same day on which Gen. McClellan was superseded, we cannot gard it in any other light than a sop to the slav

Frederick Douglas and the War. FREDERICK DOUGLAS Esq. will Lecture, in Bridge Street A. M. E. Church, between Jol eet and Myrtle Avenue, [Rev. R. H. CAIN tor,] Thursday Evening, Feb. 19, 1863, at past seven o'clock. Subject: "The Black and the War." Admission 25 cents. Proces for the benefit of said Church. Refreshm served in the Vestry. Admittance free to try. Refreshments sold. Tickets can be had Alvin Flood, Clinton Street, two doors from lautic; F. Champion, 18 Myrtle Avenue; Michael Thompson, corner of Middagh and Hicks Street and Robert Jackson, 281 Hudson Avenue.

THE NEWS

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7. (In our last, we briefly stated the prominent opics of discussion on Saturday, Feb. 7. The Daily Globe has since brought us additional par-

SENATE.-Emancipation in Missouri. The bill to aid Emancipation in Missouri was liscussed till a late hour, and occupies nearly six columns of the Globe and Supplement.

One point in debate was whether the amount of compensation money should be 20 millions at dollars or 25 millions. Some of those who alvocated to amend by making it 25 millions, along ted that they would not vote for the bill it that

amended. The amendment was rejected. Another proposed amendment was to sink out the clause limiting the sum paid for onch slave to \$300. This was also rejucted.

Another amendment proposed by Mr. W. of Missouri, was to substitute three years in stead of twelve months, as the time allowed t He argued that the State Constitution must fin be amended--also that the unsettled condition of the State, at present, prevented free action at the polls. Others contended that one year would alow ample time, and that nothing prevented free action. The amendment was rejected.

So the debate turned on the bill itself. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, spoke against the bifl. He quoted the resolution recommended to Cougress by the President, as the result of his con-Grence with the Border State delegation.

"Resolved. That the United States ought to perate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pe-cuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its cretion, to compensate for the inconvenience public and private, produced by such change of

Mr. Davis said he was one of those who votes for that resolution. But the President told the Border State delegation that he did not propos this "as a practical measure," but "proposed it for their consideration, as a settlement." The President said to us:

"I do not assume that Congress has the power o pass such a measure, but the Constitution could be amended to give it. I do not offer it to ou to be sustained as a practical measure; commend it to your consideration as a proposi-tion which I desire you to lay before the people of your respective States."

Mr. Davis continued, It was in that sense, and in that sense alone, that the President of the United States commended this sentiment to the favorable consid eration of the members of Congress who repre sented the border slave States. He still adheres to that interpretation of the measure, and he has given the most satisfactory and conclusive ev dence, upon that point, that it was possible for him to give, for, at the commencement of the present session, in his annual message to Con gress, he recommends an amendment of the Con titution of the United States which shall confe upon Congress the power to pass this measure voted for the resolution, understanding it, as

the President afterwards explained it, in the ference to which I have referred. I have always been of the opinion, and I am yet, that when any State of this Union, spontan ously, of her own free will, determines cipate her slaves, then, in the form of colonizing these slaves, the United States ought to give that State aid, and ought to co-operate, in every legitimate manner, to transport the negroes, that are thus liberated, from the State, and from the United States.

Now, sir, I desire to learn, as a matter of favor, from any gentleman who advocates this measure where and what is the power that Congress has to pass it. Will they point to the provision the Constitution which authorizes it Mr. TRUMBULL. Will the Senator from Ken

tucky allow me? Mr. DAVIS. Certainly. Mr. TRUMBULL. The Senator will find it in that same clause which allows the appropriation

Mr. Davis. Will the Senator point me to that Mr. TRUMBULL. Mr. President, I understood the Senator from Kentucky to say, a momen ago, that he thought the United States ought to aid, and he was in favor of their aiding, when Kentucky abolished slavery, to deport the

slaves. Mr. Davis. I am still of that opinion Mr. TRUMBULL. If he is, I will tell him that he will find the authority to free the slaves in the same clause of the United States Constitution in which he finds the authority to aid in taking Mr. Davis. I understand the astute gentleman

from Illinois: there is no such clause in the Constitution; but the Constitution could be amend ed, as the President recommended, to put there. You know, sir, that there is no sucl clause in the Constitution : otherwise you wo

[We notice here, the virtual agreement of Mr. TRUMBULL (Republican) and Mr. Davis (Demoeratic) that Congress has no constitutional power either to compensate the slave masters, or to colonize the slaves.]

Mr. Davis said, Congress has as much authority to appropriate money to the State of Missouri to assist her to establish a system of common schools, to build churches, or found eleemosy-

nary institutions. He also quoted the prohibition in the Const tution-"No State shall enter into any treaty, aloppo ous i gress for t hold he is that

supp stric in th the : All Com porat

The triet of clause of subsautho one aryear from the The amenda Mr.

the State of Missouri and the Federal Government, proposed by this bill, would be a violation

Mr. Henderson quoted Henry Clay as holding Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, opposed the bill, say

There are vile frauds, there are most con temptible and cowardly impositions, as fatal to State dignity, and State sovereignty, as treason The proposition embodied in this bill is ract r. It is worse than a crim worse than a crime, because it lacks the these of execution. It is meaner than a crim of the perpetrate it, or upon the power to commit it. It is a proposition to interfere with th in the State of Missouri, and the most powerful manner-to i apeal to the basest passion of he d money. The loyalty of Mis as been weighed and measured ous in cash, or twenty mil t would be doing injustice to the State, to say anything further lative or popular action of the Missouri, upon the subject of their de

in any way whatever. As to supporting the Union, Mr. TURPIE said, But I ask you, sir, what do Senators mean by It is by what they mean, not what er say, that we must judge them. If it is meant Union to purchase the negro slaves of Wilson of Missouri - 9. dissouri or elsewhere, and pay for them out of o people's money and the public Treasury, I at not fer it. If you mean by the Union the a part of these fugitive contrabands, these parof the South, who escape within our military its, and the feeding and clothing of these creathe desertion, starvation, and destitution the soldiers of the Federal Army-if you mean but he the Union the absorption by the Federal ment of the reserved rights of the State and the people, I am not for it. But if you mean in the restoration of the national auymon every foot of the national soil &c., lam for it now and forever.

He proceeded to assent that the President, in attenaping to exercise the War Power, as he had lone, was guilty of usurpation.

for call him the President. In France he is he Emperor: in Austria, the Emperor; in Russorfs west of the Alleghanies. It is not proposed | ion. reserved, at the time of the formation of the Constitution to the States and to the people; there

Mr Walk followed on the same side. He said that if Senators meant to return to Constitufional hard marks they must vote against this bill; and quoted the London Times as authority to prove that West India Emancipation was a

Mr. TEN Even of New Jersey opposed the bill in its feature of compensation. New Jersey and other Northern States abolished slavery withat asking compensation from the Federal Gov-

enment. Let Missouri do the same. Mr. RICHARCSON also opposed the bill, and said, of the negro-"You can only make him valurble to our cause by letting him remain in slavery; when freed he is a calamity and an ex-

Mr. Witson of Missouri offered another amend

And be it further entitled, That no part of the bonds herein specified shall be delivered until the aet of the legislature or the constitutional con vention of the State of Missouri providing for the mancipation of the slaves in said State shall be submitted to avvote of the people and approved by a majority of the legal voters of said State.

This was also rejected. Other amendments proposed by the opposition

Mr. Davis quoted the President, as saying, in his Inaugural,

my to exist among the peosouthern States that, by the accession in Administration, their property and personal security are to b There has never been any reasona st ample evidence to the contrary has all the existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published spenders of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I de-

This is an extract from a speech made by him a veir or two before he was elected to his present affice. Here is the quotation:

I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no law-

Remember he was President of the United States when he made this quotation. He adds: Those who nominated and elected me, did so

with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never re-He proceeded to make further extracts.

Mr. Powett charged upon Mr. Sumner, a de sign to hasten the time of emancipation in Missouri, in order that Gov. Andrew might be enabled to recruit negro soldiers in Missouri. Mr. Sonner. I want to have a musket put in

he hands of every one of these negroes in Mr. Powell. I have no doubt about it; and

have no doubt that, if you fill up your quota in Massachusetts, you will do it with negroes; your white men fail to come up to the work. The emancipation proclamation has been issued more than a month; Greeley's nine hundred thousand have not made their appearance; the public high ways have not been darkened and crowded with volunteers as Gov. Andrew declared would be he case, if the emancipation policy was adopted: Massachusetts thas not furnished her quota for

I have no doubt the Senator would arm every negro; but I can tell the Senator, about the time he gets arms in the hands of the negroes he will we none in the hands of white men, except abolitionists of the Senator's peculiar school; and when you get an army of abolitionists and negroes, I do not think they will make much progress in the way of winning victories. When that comes to pass, I expect to see defeat after defect fellows. feat follow our arms: we will find defeats more

Mr. Howard insisted that Republicans had always disclaimed making war upon slavery, but,

I wish to have a clear understanding with the opposite side of the Chamber on this most serious subject. I hold it to be the duty of the Congress of the United States to use all our means for the purpose of suppressing this rebellion. hold it to be our duty under the Constitution. hold that that man, whoever he is, and wherever he is, who refuses at such a time as this to lend that aid which is required by the Constitution to suppress this rebellion, is not, in the popular and strict sense of the term, a loyal man. |Applause in the galleries.]

These extracts may serve as specimens of the debate. The policy of the friends of the bill debate. The policy of the friends of the bill lan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, seemed to be, to let the opposition have most of the talk, and content themselves with the vote. The Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson All the votes taken, we think, were in their favor. Mr. Davis admitted that the bill would be carried, but the Senate adjourned without a final vote on the passage of the bill.

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

SENATE. Relief of colored women and children. A bill was reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to incorporate the National Relief Association for the above object, &c.

The amendment of the Committee on the District of Columbia was to strike out the following

"That the commissary of subsistence in charge of subsistence stores in Washington city is hereby authorized and required to issue to each person one army ration per day, to be continued for one year from the time when such person becomes an inmate of the institution herein provided for."

The amendment was agreed to. The bill was reported to the Senate, and the

amendment was concurred in. Mr. Richardson moved to strike out the follow

and with the advice and consent of the Secretary of War, to occupy for the objects of said association any lands not exceeding one hundred acres, and the improvements thereon, which the Government may now own or may hereafter acquire, contiguous to the city of Washington, by confiscation or purchase, such occupation to continue for such a number of years as the Secretary of War may, in writing, prescribe.

The vote was taken. YEAS-Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Harding, Hicks, Kennedy, Latham, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Willey, and Wilson of Missouri-12. NAYS-Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson, and Wilmot-26. So the amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

Mr. Powell. On the passage of the bill I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas 27, nays 9: as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessendon, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howard, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson, Willey, and Wilmot—27. Navs—Messrs. Davis, Harding, Kennedy, Latham, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Turpic, and

So the bill was passed. National currency.-The bill was dis-

sussed, during a great part of the day. HOUSE. Ship Canal. The bill was discussed and put on the vote for its passage, when t was lost by a vote of 60 to 72, and a vote to reconsider was tabled.

The Deficiency Bill was taken up, when the Committee of Conference reported on the points of disagreement between the two Houses. Louisiana Contested Election. The

ommittee reported in favor of admitting Benamin F. Flanders and Michael Hahn, as Representatives from the first and second Districts of Louisiana, including New Orleans. The question was debated, until adjournment, without a decis-

TUESDAY FEB. 10

SENATE .- Post Office Laws. On motion of Mr. Collamer the Senate proceeded, in Comnittee of the Whole, to consider the bill (S. No. 492) to amend the laws relating to the P. O. Department. The bill was considered, amended d passed, without a division.

National Currency. The bill (S. No. 486) provide a national currency, secured by a edge of United States stocks, and to provide or the circulation and redemption thereof, was taken up, in Committee of the Whole, and disussed, at great length.

Frauds on the Revenue. Mr. WASH-CRNE introduced a bill to prevent frauds on the Revenue, which was ordered to be printed.

Louisiana Elections. The discussion was resumed, and continued till the House ad-

HOUSE .- Contractors for Naval Supplies. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to adjust their equitable claims, was taken up and discussed. Mr. WICKLIFFE opposed t, and moved to strike out the first section. Mr. WASHBURNE was in favor of the amendment. The uestion debated was whether contractors should e held bound to furnish supplies, at the prices ontracted for, after the prices had risen. Mr.

WICKLIFFE modified his resolution thus. Resolved. That the resolution be recommitted first clause, and that they investigate the claims of the memorialists, report the facts, and a bill for their benefit, to the extent of their equitable

The previous question was called for, pending thich the order of the day was announced, viz : The Louisiana Elections. On the nestion of admitting the two Representatives om Louisiana, a debate arose on the points, whether Louisiana, having seceded from the Unon, could send a Representative, and whether he President had power to authorize such an

election. Republican members were not agreed on these points. The debate continued until the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11. SENATE. Winnebago Indians .- On moion of Mr. Wilkinson, the bill (S. No. 417) for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for ne sale of their reservation in Minnesota, for

eir benefit, was considered as in Committee of The Bill was reported to the Senate, read a third time, and passed.

Major and Brigadier Generals .- Mr. inson, of Massachusetts. I move to take up he bill reported by me yesterday morning from

the Committee on Military Affairs to enlarge the umber of major and brigadier generals. The motion was agreed to, and the bill consid-

ered in Committee of the Whole. The Bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment concurred in. The bill was engrossed and read a third time, and the Yeas and Navs ordered. Some further discussion was had. when the unfinished business of yesterday, was taken up, viz: The National Currency, which was dis-

ussed till the Senate adjourned. HOUSE. Use of the Hall.-Mr. McKEAN. I ask the unanimous consent of the House to offer the following resolution: Resolved, That the use of the Hall of Repre-

sentatives be granted to the United States Christian Commission on Sunday evening, February 22d, instant, for a meeting in aid of the soldiers Mr. Wickliffe. I feel constrained to object to

hat resolution. We record this characteristic objection of the Kentucky Representative, as an illustration of border state" patriotism and christianity.

Colorado Territory. Mr. Lovejoy, from the Committee on Territories, reported back Senate bill No. 311, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Colorado," with an amendment. The amendment was agreed to, and the Bill

Asylum for Colored people in the District .-- The Bill was taken up and passed. Navy Appropriation Bill.—The bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and several amendments acted upon.

THURSDAY FEB. 12.

SENATE .- National Currency .-- The bill was taken up and passed, by the following YEAS-Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler Clark, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Harding, Har

f Massachusetts—23. NAYS— Messrs. Carlile, Collamer, Cowan

Davis, Dixon, Foot, Grimes, Henderson, Hicks, Kennedy, King, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Turpie, Wall, and Wilson of Missouri—21. Emancipation in Missouri.-Mr SAULSBURY made another speech against the bill. On motion of Mr. SUMNER the bill was so amend ed that \$200 : instead of \$300 : per head, should

be the compensation for the slaves emancipated. Mr. SUMNER. I now move, on page 4, line six of section one, to strike out the words "gradual

or; "so that the clause will read:
"That whenever satisfactory evidence shall be presented to the President of the United States that the State of Missouri has adopted a valid and constitutional law, ordinance, or other provision, for the immediate emancipation of all the aves therein, &c."

Then the money shall be paid. I do not mean to debate the amendment; but I wish to assign, in one sentence, the reason for the proposed change. I take it, the only ground on which Senators will attempt to vindicate this large appropriation will be as a war measure. I do not understand a war measure which is to go into effect, ten years from

ure. It is an absurdity in terms, and utterly is defensible. Whatever is done now, is done for the national defense. Whatever is done in the indefinite future, is a mere tribute to slavery; and I think the Senate, at this moment, cannot do better than to adopt that principle of the early days of the Republic: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

The amendment was rejected by the following

YEAS-Messrs Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Fes senden, Grimes, Harlan, Lane of Kansas, Pome-roy, Sumner, Wade, and Wilson of Massachusetts,

NAYS-Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Plark, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howard, Howe, King, Latham McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson of Missonri-27.

The question recurring on concurring in the amendment made in Committee of the Whole, providing for only a gradual emancipation, Mr. SUMNER opposed it, saying.

"Whatever is given for immediate emancipation s given for the national defense and for the safety and glory of the republic. Whatever is given for prospective emancipation will be a gratuity to slaveholders and a tribute to slavery.

He also advocated immediate emancipation on

moral grounds. It is only when we regard slavery in its essential elements, and look at its unutterable and unquestionable atrocity, that we can fully compre-hend the mingled folly and wickedness of this question. If it were merely a question of economy, or a question of policy, then the Senate might properly debate whether the change should be instant or gradual; but considerations of economy and policy are all absorbed in the higher claims of justice and humanity. There is no question whether justice and humanity shall be im diate or gradual. Men are to cease at once from wrong doing: they are to obey the Ten Command-

ments instantly and not gradually. Senators who argue for prospective emancipa-tion show themselves insensible to the true character of slavery, or insensible to the requirements of reason. One or the other of these alternatives

must be accepted. Shall property in man be disowned immediately or only prospectively? Reason answers, imme-

Shall the parental relation be recognized immediately or only prospectively? Reason is indignant Shall the conjugal relation be maintained imme

diately or only prospectively? Reason recoils from the wicked absurdity of the inquiry. Shall the opportunities of knowledge, including the right to read the Book of Lite, be opened immediately or prospectively? Reason brands the idea of delay as impious.

Shall the fruits of his own industry be given to a man immediately or prospectively? Reason in-sists that every man shall have his own, without And history, thank God! speaking by exam-

ples, testifies in conformity with reason. The con-clusion is irresistible. If you would contribute to the strength and glory of the United States; if you would bless Missouri; if you would benefit the slave-master; if you would elevate the slave; and still further, if you would afford an example which shall fortify and sanctify the Republic, making it at once citadel and temple, do not put off the day of freedom. In this case, more than in any other, he gives twice, who quickly gives. The amendment in favor of gradualism was

however carried, by the following vote. YEAS-Messrs. Authony, Arnold, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wall, Wilmot, Wilson of Masschusetts, and Wilson of Missouri

NAYS-Messrs. Fessenden, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, King, Lane of Indiana, Pomeroy, Sumner, Wade and Wilkinson-10.

Mr. SUMNER said he should vote for the Bill, and the committee instructed to strike out the hoping it would be amended in the House of Representatives. The bill was passed by the fol- ment of Texas. It is said that he is desirous of

YEAS-Messrs Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, lark, Collamer, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson of Massachusetts—23. NAYS—Messrs. Carlisle, Cowan, Davis, Fesenden, Grimes, Harding, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall. Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Ten Eyek, Turple, Wall,

and Wilson of Missouri—18.

Collection of the Revenue.—The bill was discussed in Evening Session, amended, and Major and Brigader-Generals - The

bill was considered amended, and passed.

We are obliged to close our record of Congressional proceedings here, because the Daily Globe is behind time in publishing them. THE WAR.

SATURDAY, FEB. 14,

The Situation. Military affairs may be The Tribune pays the following tribute to the rogressing surely; they are, at least, progressing lowly. The Army on the Rappahannock has not changed its position, and rumors that it is about to do so have become a drug in the market. Gen. Foster's expedition is at Port Royal. Gens. Foster and Hunter have made a reconnoisance to examine the defences at the mouth of volunteer service. Their services have been inthe Ogeechee river. Gen. F. is now in Washington, to consult with the Government; probably nothing of importance will be done till he returns to his command. The bombardment of Galveston is deferred.

The rebels are in strong force in the Southwest. It is reported that a large portion of their Army in Virginia has been removed to Vicksburgh. The railroad from Selma to Meridian is ompleted, thus enabling them to concentrate orces rapidly at Vicksburg. Their advance in ississippi is said to be at Okolona, where they are engaged in repairing the railroad destroyed by Gen. Grant. A barge, loaded with coal, is said to have run the blockade at Vicksburg on Sunday. The Queen of the West, which so gallantly ran the blockade under a heavy fire, as reported in our last, has returned to Milliken's Bend. While below Vicksburg, she destroyed three steamers loaded with provisions for the enemy, took 56 prisoners, and passed so near Port Hudson as to draw fire from the upper battery. A dispatch from Cairo, says that our forces have cut the evees on the east side of the Mississippi, at Yazoo Pass, twelve miles below Helena; also at Greenville, and on the Louisiana side, opposite

Lake Providence. Lebanon, Tenn., has been occupied by our orces, who captured 600 of Morgan's guerilla

The report which we published in our last, of the capture of Sabine Pass by the Rebels, is confirmed. The Morning Light, which they had taken, they destroyed, for fear of its recapture. They took 100 prisoners.

The "Florida" or " Oreto," is not destroyed. after all, but turned up at Nassau, N. P., on the 30th, where she was warmly received by Confederate sympathizers; among them the Governor, with whom Capt. Maffit dined. She left on the 31st. with supplies for a three months cruise.

Gen. Fremont has applied for a command. Gen. Phelps has been nominated, by the Presilent, for Major General. Gen. Butler, it is said. may fail of obtaining any post from the Government, with which he will be satisfied. He is unwilling to return to New Orleans, unless he can prosperity, are not more powerful than the causbe supplied with an adequate force, which the

President says is impossible. MONDAY, FEB. 16. Army of the Potomac,-- The correspon-

dent of the Associated Press says : No newspapers are to be forwarded to the army until further orders.

From information received from the Army of the Potomac, it appears the rebels are throwing up breastworks and rifle pits north of Freder-

New Orleans dates are to the 6th, and state that Gen. Banks' forces are now "ready to take the field." A vague rumor, through rebel sources, is to the effect that Gen. Banks had already fought and won a victory, 7 miles below Port Hudson. It is not authenticated.

A skirmish occurred, Saturday night, at Annandale, Va., between a squadron of the 6th Michigan cavalry, and a superior force of rebels. The Federals were obliged to give way, with a oss of 15 killed and missing, and a few wounded. The Rebel Privateers. The Florida. Her depredations. She is blockaded at Kingston,

From the N. O. Picayune, 4th. By the arrival of the Creole we have the fol-owing intelligence from Havana; The Confederate gunboat Florida was coaling at Havana on the 20th ult. She departed the next day, the Bio Bio hence for New York, via Havana, leaving at the same time, but did not molest the latter owing, it is said, to a pledge given the Captain General to that effect. The San Jacinto pursued the Florida immediately upon her leaving port, but she eluded her pursuer. A number of other United States war vegsels subsequently went in search of the Florida and succeeded in compelling her to take refuge in Kingston, Jamaica, where she was lying at last accounts. Among the vessels destroyed by the Florida, was a bark from New Orleans (name unknown) with a cargo

Jamaica, by Union war vessels.

Purser of the Creole favors us with the following:
"The Florida, Rebel gunboat, is reported to have captured ten vessels of the United States commercial marine, between their ports and San Juan de los Remedios. All the United States war vessels in the vicinity of the coast of Cuba are in pursuit of the audacious depredator, and

of sugar and molasses for a Northern port. The

they will not catch her." The Alabama paid a visit of a few days at Port Royal, Jamaica, arriving there on the 20th Jan. Capt. Semmes flourished largely, exciting the unqualified admiration of a certain class of citizens. He received an ovation at the Commercial Exchange, where he made a spread-slavery speech, which was much cheered. Several Jamaica journals published glowing accounts (each of which however differs from the others) of the sinking of the Hatteras off Galveston, by the Alabama. The officers and crew of the Hatteras, numbering some 165 men, were brought into port, and turned over to the American Consul. They have undoubtedly been paroled.

that she was spoken thirty miles N. E. of St. Johns, on the 28th. The Retribution chases a U. S. Schooner The schooner escapes.—The schooner E. A. De Hart, of Georgetown, Maine, Cummings, from Jacmel, Jan. 39, reports as follows: - Jan. 30, off Cape Tiburon, was chased by the rebel privateer schooner Retribution, which fired several shot and shell at us, during the chase, but fortunately doing us no damage. The weather at the time was calm, but a breeze coming up we soon ran away from her, but had it continued calm, she would no doubt have taken us with her boat; on the same day saw her board another small schooner of about eighty or one hundred tons burthen, was an Eastern built vessel, top painted lack and green bottom. On the morning of the

same day, previous to seeing the privateer, saw

Later intelligence of the Alabama is to the effect

a large steamer which we took to be a Federal cruiser, come from almost the same direction, in which we made the privateer out. TUESDAY, FEB. 17. There is no change in the position of the ar mies. Correspondents from Falmouth, speak hopefully of the condition of things there, and say that although no forward move is yet made, something is being done, and that when Gen. Hooker strikes a blow, it will be an effective ne. Generals Fremont and McClellan have applied for commands. Some accounts state that Gen. Fremont will be assigned the departa "position in which he can be most serviceable ferences, imbued with the spirit and pledged to CAMP. in carrying into practical effect the President's Proclamation." It does not appear to be yet decided whether Gen. Butler will return to New Orleans, or be assigned to a new post. The trial of Gen. McKinstry is concluded. He is found guilty of some of the charges brought against

The official report of Com. Blake, of the Hatteras, is received. It is dated at Kingston. Jamaica, Jan. 31. The fight with the Alabama was a desperate one, the gallant crew refusing to surrender, until the Hatteras was fired in two places, and was in a sinking condition. They were then transferred to the Alabama, and conveyed to Kingston. Our loss was two killed and five wounded. Additional official reports from the Blockading Squadron off Charleston, fully confirm the assertion that the blockade has never been, for one moment, disturbed.

him, and is accordingly dismissed from service.

efficiency of negro brigades : The "Black Pioneer Brigades," organized in North Carolina, have repaired roads, built bridges, &c., and proved a perfect military success. These men work under sharp fire without concern, and have shown as much bravery as any of our troops employed in the regular or valuable. During the recent five days' raid of the New-York Cavalry, if it were not for the services rendered by these men, our progress would

MISCELLANEOUS. French Mediation. The Senate resolution, requesting the President, "if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interests, to lay before the Senate any correspondence which has taken place between this Government and the Government of France, on the subject of Mediation."&c.has brought to light some intensely interesting documents. From these it appears that France has actually proffered mediation, which the Federal Government has declined to accept. As early as November, correspondence, occurred between Mr. Dayton, our Minister to France, and Drouyn De L'Huys, in which the latter urged that the fortunes of war were about equally maintained by Rebels and Federals, that the contest was likely to prove long and bloody and the contest was likely to prove long and bloody and occurred between Mr. Dayton, our Minister to the contest was likely to prove long and bloody, and earnestly recommended that measures be taken for a reconciliation, on some terms, between the combatants. Mr. Dayton, on the other hand, asserted that the Federal cause was steadily and surely gaining ground, and that the prospects for crushing the rebellion were bright. This correspondence Mr. Dayton submitted to Mr. Seward. But Drouyn De L'Huys was not satisfied. On Jan. 9th, he addressed a letter to M. Mercier, in which the Government of France formally proposes to the United States that a Congress of Conference be held at some suitable point, where Representatives of both beligerents might hold "argumentative discussion of the interests which divide them."

"They would seek out," says Drouyn De L'Huys, "by means of well ordered and profound deliberations, whether these interests are definitely irreconcilable, whether separation is an extreme which can no longer be avoided, or whether the memories of common existence, whether the ties of any kind which have made of the North and of the South one sole and whole federative State es which have placed arms in the hands of the

two populations." Such a conference, he maintains, does not require any cessation of hostilities, but everything might go on, just as if no such settlement was

being made. Mr. Seward, in reply, courteously but firmly de clines the proffered mediation. He maintains that the Union arms have steadily advanced, that

Mr. Seward. Regarding the nature and position

of the Federal Government, he says: It is to be remembered that this is a nation of thirty millions, civilly divided into forty-one States and Territories which cover an expanse hardly less than Europe; that the people are peace Democracy, exercising everywhere the utmost freedom of speech and suffrage; that a great crisis necessarily produces vehement as well as profound debate, with sharp collisions of individual, local and sectional interests, senti ments and convictions, and that this heat of con-troversy is increased by the intervention of spec ulations, interests, prejudices and passions, from every other part of the civilized world. It is, however, through such debates that the agree ment of the nation upon any subject is habitually attained, its resolutions formed, and its policy established

While there has been much difference of pop ular opinion and favor concerning the agents who shall carry on the war, the principles on on which it shall be waged, and the means with which it shall be prosecuted, Mr. Dronyn De L'Huys has only to refer to the statute book of Congress and the executive ordinances, to learn that the national activity has hitherto been, and yet is, as efficient as that of any other nation, whatever its form of Government, ever was, ur der circumstances of equally grave import to its peace, safety, and welfare. Not one voice has been raised anywhere, out of the immediate field of the insurrection, in favor of foreign interven tion, or mediation, or arbitration, or of compromise, with the relinquishment of one acre of the national domain or the surrender of even one constitutional franchise. At the same time, it is manifest to the world that our resources are yet abundant and our credit adequate to the exist

ing emergency.
What Mr Drouyn De L'Huys suggests is that this Government shall appoint Commissioners of the insurgents. He supposes that in the conferences to be thus held, reciprocal complaints could be discussed, and in place of the accusations which the North and the South, now mutually cast upon each other, the conference would be engaged with discussions of the interests which divide them. He assumes further, "that the Commissioners would seek by means of wellordered and profound deliberations whether these interests are definitely irreconcilablewhether separation is an extreme that can no longer be avoided, or whether the memory of a common existance, the ties of every kind which have made of the North and South one whole federate State, and have borne them on to so high a degree of prosperity, are not more powerful the causes which have placed arms in the hands of the two populations."

The suggestion is not an extraordinary one, and it may well have been thought by the Emperor of the French, in the earnestness of his benevolent desire for the restoration of peace, a

feasible one. But when Mr. Drouyn De L'Huys shall come to review it in the light in which it must necessarily be examined in this country, I think he can hardly fail to perceive that it amounts to nothing less than a proposition that while this Government is engaged in suppressing an armed insurrection, with the purpose of maintaining the constitutional national authority and preserving the integrity of the country, it shall enter into diplomatic discussion with the insurgents upon the questions whether the country shall not be

delivered over to disunion, to be quickly followee by ever-increasing anarchy.

If it were possible for the Government of the United States to compromise the National authority so far as to enter into such debates, it is not easy to perceive what good results could be obtained by them. The Commissioners must agree in recommending either that the Union shall stand or that is shall be voluntarily dissolved; or else they must leave the vital question unsettled, to abide at last the fortunes of the war. The Government has not shut out knowl-

edge of the present temper, any more than of the past purposes of the insurgents. There is not the least ground to suppose that the controlling actors would be persuaded at this moment, by any arguments which a National Commissioner could offer, to forego the ambition that has impelled them to the disloyal position that has impelled them to the disloyal position they are occupying. Any Commissioner who should be appointed by those actors, or through their dictation or influence, must enter the conties the solution of influence, must enter the conties they have established are precisely those fixed by Messrs. Nerrison, Gilbert & Camp.

Possessing unrivalled facilities for this method of solling, we feel confident we can give entire satisfaction to all who patronize us. We ask one trial to satisfy the most incredulous that what we say is true, the personal fortunes of the insurgent chiefs. The loyal people in the insurrectionary States would be unheard, and any offer of peace by this Government on the condition of the mainten ance of the Union must necessarily be rejected On the other hand, as I have already intimated, this Government has not the least thought of relinquishing the trust which has been confided to it by the nation under the most solemn of all political sanctions; and if it had any such thought, it would have still abundant reason to know that peace proposed at the cost of dissolution would be imi ediately, universally, and indignantly rejected by the American people. It is a great mistake that European statesmen

Mr. Seward denies having held any communication, official or unofficial, with the authorities at Richmond, as M. Mercier's letter, published in our last, seemed to imply.

make, if they suppose this people are demoraliz

FOREIGN.

Europe.-The Etna and Asia have arrived European dates are to the 1st inst. The reaction in favor of the Federal Government, in England, is sweeping all before it. A large and exceedingly enthusiastic meeting, under the auspices of the Emancipation Society, was held at Exeter Hall, diers, sailors and their heirs. Those who desire to London, on the 29th Jan. Mr. W. Evans presided, and was supported by Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P. Mr. Thomas Huges, Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Rev. Newman Hall, and other prominent persons

The Daily News says that "For half an hour before the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings the hall was crowded, and it became necessary to hold a second meeting in the lower hall, while a third meeting was held in the open air, in Exeter street. The name of Abraham Lincoln was received with immense applause—the audience rising and cheering, and waving their handker-chiefs.

"During the course of the proceedings the chairman received telegrams from Bradford and Stroud, announcing that meetings were being held in those towns, and that resolutions had been passed in favor of negro emancipation."

At this meeting the following resolutions were adopted: " Resolved. That the revolt of the Southern to the negro race, this meeting indignantly repels the assumption that the English people sympa-thise with a Rebellion that thus violates every principle of political justice, or with institutions framed in defiance of the moral sense of civilized mankind, and which are an outrage upon the re-ligion whose sanction has been claimed in their

support.

Resolved. That in the election of President Lin coln, and in the principal acts of his administra-tion—the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the prohibitions of Slavery in the Territories, the recognition of the republics of Hayti and Liberia, the concession of the right of search for the suppression of the slave trade, the scheme of compensated emancipation, and the Proclama-tion which inaugurated the new year—this meet-ing recognizes successive triumphs of Anti-Sla-very sentiment in the United States; rejoices in the prospect thus afforded of friendship between England and America, as well as of liberation to the enslaved; offers to the Government and to the people of the loyal States the assurance of fraternal sympathy in their noble struggle, and requests the Chairman to communicate this resolution to his Excellency the American Minister.

A few sympathizers with rebellion were pres ent and endeavored to prevent the passage of the Resolutions, but found themselves decidedly un. popular, and were obliged to subside. The mention of the London Times called forth groans and hisses from the audience. At the meeting at Bradford "to express sympathy with the Emancipation policy of President Lincoln," Mr. N. E Foster, M. P. was the principal speaker. His remarks were strongly in favor of the Federal Government and emancipation. The uprising of the masses in favor of the cause of the Union will undoubtedly have its influence in modifying the policy of the British Government. The French Mediation scheme is vigorously discussed by the

English Press. The Globe and Times are of the opinion that ejection of the proposition of Drouyn De L'Huys

"And it shall be lawful for said association, by now. I do not understand a gradual war meas- | hours, in matters pertaining to the discipline and | We regret that we can give but an extract | by our Government will be followed by a recognized the discipline and | we recognized the discipline an from the able, lucid, and conclusive argument of nition of the Southern "Confederacy" by the Gov-

ernment of France. A serious insurrection bad broken out in Poland, the immediate occasion being the attempted enforcement of the conscription.

Several fights had occured in the vicinity of Warsaw, attended with great loss of life. The insurrection is not yet subdued, though the Russian overnment is confident of soon restoring "quiet." Admiral Jurien de la Graviere is to be superceded on the Mexican coast by Rear Admiral Basse. The Liverpool cotton market was dull. Breadstuffs and provisions were inactive. Consuls were quoted at 921/4.

Mexico.-French successes in Mexico are not so rapid and signal as the Emperor Napoleon might desire. The Mexican Congress has resolved to resist the enemy, to the bitter end. The French, contrary to previous reports, have not yet advanced at Puebla, but are still at Palmar, 30 miles distant. The Mexicans, meanwhile, are strongly fortifying their position. Several skirmishes have occurred, in which the French came off second best. Their trains and outposts, too, continually suffer from guerrillas; so that, altogether, their prospects are quite dubious.

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Notary and Commissioner for all the States. { HENRY CAMP. From the New-York Tribune of Sept. 17th. To Soldiers and their heirs.—The Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP in to-day Tribune will necessarily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for soldiers' bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect such claims are certainly moderate-remarkably so -while their integrity and responsibility is vouched for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be upright and capable, we commend them to public

confidence and patronage. From the New York Daily Times of Sept. 17.
PAY OF SOLDIERS' ARREARS.—Very many thousands of our soldiers and their families will be interested in the notice published in another column of Messis. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, a respectable law firm of this city, who offer to make collections of pay, bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjected to the most outrageous impositions in this matter, which is deemed to be one of such general interest that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation

The rates they have established are precisely those fixed by Messrs. N., G. & C. From the Irish American of Oct. 4th Messis. Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp, 111 Broadpay and pensions of soldiers and sailors, or their relatives who may have such claims against the government ernment. The low rate of fees which they charge is one of the noticeable feature of their card having valid demands on the government have too frequently been mulct of the greater part of the pro ceeds, under pretence of prosecuting claims which needed only presentation. So glaring had these impositions become that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of

m the Namark Daily Advert M. 22d. THE PAY OF SOLDIERS, both bounty and pensions has become so extensive and even complicated, that it is a welcome agency which secures it for these men promptly, and discharges the duty faithfully. Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP. of New York. are entitled to unlimited confidence in their business. From the Independent of Thursday, Sept. 18th. 1862. Thousands of our soldiers and their families in evhannel through which they can collect bounties, pensions, etc., from the government. All such are eferred to Messes NETTLETON, GILBERT, & CAMP. 111 Broadway, New York, a law firm worthy of entire

From the Christian Advocate and Journal of Oct. 2d. To Soldiers and their Heirs .- The advertisement of Messis, Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp will necessaclaims on the government for soldlers bounty, pay Benevolent Society, while their integrity and re-sponsibility are vouched for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be upright and capable, we commend them to public confidence and patronage

From the New Yorker Democrat, [German Paper.] of Sept. 25th, 1862.
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From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, [German pa per,] of September 23d, 1862.

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For the Principia. TRIFLING. Trifler, who, with subtile art. Captive takes the unguarded heart. Flattering now with soft address, Whispering words of tenderness, Looking love from eyes that never Beamed with aught but passion's fever-

Trifler beware! Though that heart may be o'ercome, And thou boast of victory won, Though within its deep recess, Filled with riches fathomless. Thou alone may'st tramp at pleasure, Love heaped on thee without measure-Trifler beware

Time may come when even thine-Frozen by the frosts of time, Melting in some genial sun, Shall forever be undone. Lest this accident befall thee, Or some curse more dread appall thee-Trifler beware!

THE PROCLAMATION.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. Saint Patrick, slave to Milcho of the herds Of Ballymena, sleeping, heard these words "Arise, and flee Out from the land of bondage, and be free !" Glad as a soul in pain, who hears from heaven

The angels singing of his sins forgiven,
And, wondering, sees
His prison opening to their golden keys, He rose, a man, who laid him down a slave, Shook from his locks the ashes of the grave.

And outward trod Into the glorious liberty of God. He cast the symbols of his shame awayed ; And passing where the sleeping Milcho lay, Though back and limb Smarted with wrong, he prayed, "God pardon

So went he forth; but in God's time he came To light on Uilline's hills a holy flame; And, dying, gave The land a saint, that lost him as a slave. O dark, sad millions, patiently and dumb Waiting for God, your hour, at last, has come,

And Freedom's song Breaks the long silence of your night of wrong! Arise and flee! shake off the vile restraint Of ages! but, like Ballymena's saint, The oppressor spare, Heap only on his head the coals of prayer Go forth, like him! like him return again To bless the land whereon, in bitter pain Ye toiled at first, And heal with freedom what your slavery cursed.

CHARLIE AND THE ROBIN'S SONG. One summer morning, early,

When the dew was bright to see, Our dark-eyed little Charlie Stood by his mother's knee And he heard a robin singing In a tree, so tall and high On the topmost bough 't was swinging. Away up in the sky.

"Mamma, the robin's praying. In the very tree-top there ; 'Glory! Glory!' it is saying, And that is all its prayer. But God will surely hear him,

And the angels standing by, For God is very near him, Away up in the sky." " My child! God is no neare

To robin on the tree, And does not hear him clearer Than he does you and me. For he hears the angels harping n sun-bright glory drest. And the little birdlings chirping Down in their leafy nest.

Mamma, if you should hide me Away down in the dark, And leave no lamp beside me, Would God then have to hark? And if I whisper lowly, All covered in my bed,

Do you think that Jesus, holy Would know what 't was I said ?" " My darling little lisper

God's light is never dim ; The very lowest whisper Is always close to Him.

-Mother's Journal.

For the Principia. THE CHILDREN OF THE COVENANT, OR, THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY.

BY MRS. MARIA GOODELL FROST *

CHAPTER V.

SABBATH TEACHINGS.

Saturday was always a busy day, at the parsonage. As Miss Densy used to say, "they Mrs. Stanley this seemed very unlikely. Hunwere all as busy as bees." The old house it- dreds of years afterward, Babylon was overself was made thoroughly clean, the pantry thrown, not completely at one time, but by was well stored with manna for the following day, and each worn garment duly mended, folded, and put in just the right place. Every doleful creatures, as was predicted. Afterarticle of apparel designed to be used on the Sabbath, was fully prepared and placed in a to decay, the site of the city has, by the overcorner of the owner's wardrobe assigned for flowing of the river Euphrates, "become as that end. So when the holy day came, it found the Stanleys fully prepared to enjoy alike, its rest and its duties. There was no running to and fro, or asking, "where is this?" or "where is that?" or "what shall I wear?" or "what shall we have for breakfast?" "what shall we have for dinner?" "what shall we have for tea?" these incidentals having been fully anticipated and arranged. Sabbath morning found Mr. Stanley in the study, at an early hour while Mrs. Stanley, with her group of little ones, her domestic, and sometimes Miss Densy, were established at a cosy little round table, in the great square keeping room. Here little Frank, after repeating his verse, was kept quiet, by being allowed to turn over and examine the Sunday cards and pictures, of which Mr. Stanley had provided a bountiful supply. The others examined the Sabbath school lesson, with much interest and anima-

The inquisitive minds of Clarence and Mabel furnished many themes of interest. It was on one of these occasions, that Mabel greatly shocked Miss Densy, by proposing the question-"How do we know that the Bible is evening.

"Mercy on us, child! Why, it is the word of God," said the amazed Miss Densy. "How do you know that, Miss Densy?" ask-

ed Mabel. "Did you ever now, Mrs. Stanley? that child talks like an infidel," said Miss Densy. them which are in the midst of it depart out;

said Mrs. Stanley, "but am glad Mabel has ter thereinto; for these be the days of venasked it, since it was upon her mind." "I have thought of it too, mother," said

Clarence.

Stanley. "I well remember when I was a little girl, asking the same question, for which to plant a cross, there were no christians there, I received a severe reproof from my Sabbath they had gone to Pella. Josephus, in record-

sation. These were seasons of deep interest | truth of God's word". to all. Sometimes Mr. Stanley joined the group, when not too much fatigued by the labors of the day. When evening came, both Clarence and Mabel were eager to remind

Mrs. Stanley of her promise. Miss Densy threw her red silk pocket-handkerchief around her neck, closed the great family Bible, and drew up, to listen. "Can either of you, my children, think of

any evidence or proof, that the Bible is the word of God ?"

wicked men, and false pretenders, that they should give us such good rules of life, and insist so much on holy living." "Very well, my son, you have indeed given

us a valuable proof. Wicked men may tell some truths, and furnished some good rules of good men, as t hey were moved by the Holy Ghost. Such are its own claims, and a proof that those claims are false must be required of an opposer."

"Was the Bible all written at once, mother ?" asked Clarence.

"No, my dear, it was written at different times, and by different persons, so you see it parts is so perfect, in respect to truth and duty. Here we find another evidence of its diwe find it, in all important particulars, alike, while the slight variations, in unimportant items, add to its weight and force. Do you all see this?"

"I see it plainly, mother," said Clarence. "Why it would be very strange for so many different writers to agree about right and wrong.'

"Yet," said Mabel, "it might be possible that one person wrote the stories of Jesus

"Scarcely possible, Mabel, for the style is so different, and, as I noticed before, there are slight variations, some having noted particulars that were unobserved by others." "Are these all the proofs?" asked Mabel.

"No indeed! There are very many more. I might talk to you all night, but that is not necessary. I will mention but a few, now, that you may remember them better, and when you are older you shall read for yourselves. You will recollect that in the Old Testament several wicked cities are mentioned, and their destruction predicted."

"Yes, mother," exclaimed the children.

"Well, my dears, the names of those cities are given, and the exact particulars of their overthrow, related just as they occurred, hundreds of years afterward, in some instances, and after the death of the prophet who saw their future destiny in a vision."

"How do you know that it was so long afterward?" asked Mabel.

"Because historians who care nothing about Christianity have made a record of these events, and the dates have been carefully com- given, but must be conquered. What women for their country. And yet, though merchants cherries! Johnny and I have formed quite a weight of this proof is that the circumstances foretold, were of a kind very unlikely to happen, and were seemingly impossible."

"What were the cities?" asked Mabel. "Babylon was one, and a very great and powerful city it was. There is not now in the world a city of such magnificence and splendor. You may take your Bibles and turn to Isaiah 13. 20. 22."

Clarence reads.

"20. It shall never be inhabited, neither shall it be dwelt in, from generation to generation, neither shall the Arabian pitch tent there neither shall the shepherds make their fold

"21. But wild beasts of the desert, shall b there, and their houses shall be full of doleful creatures, and owls shall dwell there, and sa-

tyrs shall dance there, "22. And the wild beasts of the islands shall cry in their desolate houses, and dragons in their pleasant palaces."

"In the days of the prophets," continued successive invasions. Writers have informed us that these palaces were the habitations of wards, when these beautiful dwellings crumbled

"How very curious !" said Mabel.

"How wonderful!" said Clarence. "Yes," said their mother, "and this is but one of many, in each of which the circumstances foretold, are different from the rest, yet have transpired, in every respect, exactly as the prophet said; in some instances, hundreds of years before."

"What other cities were there mother?" asked Mabel

"Damascus is one, and Tyre another. It the case of Tyre the name of the conquerer was given, with other minute particulars; and the fulfillment occurred nineteen years after the goods, to lecture, to paint, to plead in court ?

"How very interesting!" said Mabel. "Mother, I wish you would talk all night," said Clarence

"You can read a better account than I can give, in the excellent work on Infidelity, by Dr. Nelson,* which I think you, Clarence, are old enough to understand. One thing more I "You are both familiar with the prediction

of Christ concerning Jerusalem.

'And when ve shall see Jerusalem compas ed about with armies, then know that the desolation thereof is nigh. Then let them which are in Judea flee to the mountains, and let geance.'

"It is well known that when the Roman general, Cestrius, conquered that remarkable city, "It is very natural you should," said Mrs. when it was deluged in blood, and so many were crucified that there was no longer room

WOMEN

From an interesting article in Harper's Monthly for February, entitled "a Tilt at the Woman Question" we extract the following: We may not endorse all its sentiments, but it at least presents food for thought.

Women have made modern civilization. Without them society could not endure: without the influence of their pure and correct instincts all would go to wreck. That is the cor-"Why mother," said Clarence, "it seems to rective-not the only one, but certainly the me very strange, if the Bible was written by most powerful, for all the evils our civilization brings in its train. Woman is the conserva- to many a poor, tempted, beset, and troubled tive element in modern society. That country which has been called the modern Sodom- is a daily savior from perdition. From her he if to-day it is to be saved, it will be by the few pious women who remain, and whose influence is already, within two or three years, felt as a power-not in their own direct and manifest work, but in the results of their teachings and life, but the universal goodness of the Bible's their prayers, upon the men, their sons, brothprecepts, is an evidence that it is written by ers, and husbands, who are beginning to speak, here and there, in corrupt France, in a language strange to many of the countrymen, but nevertheless full of force and bearing the seeds of great results-the hope of a moral regeneration. If this France, from which all moral purity seemed to have departed, is ever converted and purified, it will be saved by the unseen influence of a few good and noble righteous men; perhaps if Lot had been told is quite remarkable that the agreement of its to seek for a hundred pure women he could easily have found them.

is worth while to ask what has their creature vine authority. Again, the story of Jesus done for them? How has it rewarded them? Christ is related by the four evangelists, yet There are who believe that it has given but little, and that grudgingly. But consider, for a moment, the places which woman has held from the beginning. Among the lowest savages she is the drudge. Ascending to the next stage of human development, we find her the breeder of children, valued chiefly for the what is good in us. we owe to our women, at sions and of his leisure. Yet another stage dle Ages, when women was half toy, half idol, born, as Tetzel was fond of saying, of the wedding of a monk with a nun (Catherine Von Bora, Luther's wife), and assuredly never carand the wisdom of brave and wise women.

companion of man.

And the equal? We cannot make equals

this to woman; that she is what he chooses to finements of civilization from the East to the make her; that she accepts what he consents, farthest West, of far-off Minnesota? Our wofor his own advantage and from his own good- men. And in this hour of national trial, who ness of heart, their place in life—and well they may, if they feel themselves beggars, and their Nowhere in the world was ever a whole nalife the bone flung to a dog. But the world tion's womankind so tenderly cared for, as with gives nothing; the ancients pictured Fortune us; nowhere did women give up so much when as a woman, partly because her favors are not they gave up husbands, brothers, and fathers, a parchment of a Saviour's head, for which I their brave hearts do not falter. gave a florin. It is a great marvel that a woman could do so much !" Three centuries later. and Rosa Bonheur hangs her master-pieces in the places of honor in every Exhibition; but

no one wonders "that a woman could do so and parties in Christendom, including particumuch." Why? because she has done it. I larly infidels and skeptics of every grade, that said, a while back, that the stupid world had John Calvin was the author of the death of a curious reverence for facts ; see here a proof. | Michael Servitus. | Skeptics and non-evangeli-'Shall women be painters?" you ask the world, and it calmly replies, "Yes, if they will paint well." That is all. But if you insist that they shall paint, be it master-pieces or daubs, then the world shrugs its shoulders and says you lack common sense. For a painter, to the world, is a painter, a writer a writer, a worker a worker, and so far as the work goes, the world, which is extremely practical, and looks only to the results, does not want to know any thing about the sex of the producer. Those ingenious political economists, the bees, give us a curious example here. The workers in

the busy hive are all neuter or sexless. This is where certain women fall out with the world and exclaim against it. They want to work, not as workers but as women; but that armor. In the fight of life, there must be fair play. The world does not force woman to it; if they will enter the lists, it demands that pools of water." which was also foretold by they shall submit to the conditions. They choose to be Marthas—but we remember that profound saying of Jesus, "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things: but one thing is needful; and Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her." But Mary "sat at Jesus' feet and heard his word." There will be Marthas; there will be women, moved of their spirit to take upon themselves the work noise which they make,) should be despised of the world; and the world accepts their services, and is grateful, according to the excellence of what is accomplished. But it is gratewith an instinct as true as truth, it still de-

part. What is that better part? Is it to sell dry-Is it to plow and hoe, to dig, to write novels? Is it better to be drudge? If I say that the one main advantage which women have gained from that advance in civilization of which they are the moving cause is exemption from the bitter struggle for bread, you will at once reply that in England, in America, in the countries we call most highly civilized, women are not thus exempt. But is this true? Consider, for a moment, why it is that women do not will refer to, and then we must close for this with us form a regular and constant part of the producing class. Why are they not workers as men are? Ask an engraver why he does not employ women; inquire why there are so few women compositors; why girls are not the affair of the burning of Servetus, should apprenticed as boys are; why master tradesmen, with the best will, yet refuse, after due trial, to train girls as they do boys to special occupations? All who have tried-and they are more numerous in this country than is suspected-will tell you that it is because when a "I do not regard the question out of place." and let not them that are in the countries en- girl has, with much care, been taught a trade, she marries, and is at once lost to the laboring community. I have received this reply in dozen cases. Does it not prove the truth of my assertion? If you say, women do workand at less advantage, that their labor is not for the most part skilled labor-I can only reply that they are the exceptions, and that the

ule is still that women are exempt, in modern society, from the great struggle for bread and

women are the conservators of morals and manners in modern society. They do not en- whole of man-if the highest life consisted in ter into the fight, but stand aside in the shade; they are not carried away by the heat and turmoil of battle, but sit at home, composed, unruffled, ready to wipe the fevered brow, to soothe the fervid blood, to heal the wounds, to send forth the heroes, on the morrow, refreshed, invigorated, calm, and equal to the conflict of the day. They are interested in the result, but not as those who bear arms and meet the enemy face to face; to them temptations come not, as to men who stand in the vate that spirit that is within us .- Rev. F. W market-place. They have time for thought ; they have room for aspiration; the solitude of their lives forces them to look upward; and man, the calm and holy face of his wife draws that trust, that faith, that courage to do right, and to avoid wrong, which keep and

guide him on his daily way, which preserve his soul from destruction. It is not good for man to be alone. Never was this truer than now, in these latter days, when the battle of life grows more and more ardent; when business takes up so many daily hours of every man's life; when the passions are excited in the eager race, and the blood boils, daily. In this nineteenth century, when woman is more than ever before mistress and creator of the home, it is, more than ever before, necessary that there should be some where, for each one of us who take part in the women. In Sodom of old were not found ten great struggle for life, a monitor, calm, unmoved by the din and dust of the strife, to guide, to warn, to calm, and to inspire men to holier thoughts and less selfish works. But if women have made our civilization, it

This is the place which woman has achieved in the nineteenth century. She does not fill it, do you say? So much the worse for her. It is the best she can do-the highest, the most benficent work she can labor at. And who that has penetrated the life of our people, that knows what has maintained the moral tone, the virtue of the American nationwhat is good in us, we owe to our women, at quality of fecundity-to multiply and replenish | whose knees we were taught, whose prayers he earth was the work assigned her. A stage | surrounded our youth and manhood-the fraghigher, and she became the toy of man's pas- rance of whose unselfish and quiet virtues has lured us back from the fierce and selfish strug--a half stage rather -- and we reach the Mid- gle for wealth-whose patient and pious wisdom has been, from the days of the mother of worshipped and defiled in the same breath. Washington to the present time, the safeguard Then came the great Protestant Reformation; and the real conservator of American society?

Foreigners complain that our women are petted and spoiled. But they mistake the def- ment, which is as benevolent as it is retributive. erence we pay them for servility; and they do ried through had it not been for the courage not perceive how important is the share which women have had in our rapid development-From that day, the place of woman has been how vast the influence the mothers and sisters that assigned her by God in Paradise-the and wives of America have wielded, more especially in the free States, where they have been the civilizers of the rudest backwoods and superiors; Nature is the truest Democrat. homes, the teachers of manners as well as You can not, by any thing you can do, by laws morals. Had they been other or less than or enactments, make Smith the equal of Jones. they were, American society, in many ways You may indeed force them to be equal-but forced to rude and savage expedients, would then they cease to be free. Why should we have been despicable indeed, and free governmen cry out to be equal when they are already ment would have become impossible in our

States, long ago. Is this avoiding the question? Drudge, Who raises the church and the school-house breeder, toy, idol, companion-is there no gain around which every new-born Western village o woman from her work? The mistake which is gathered? It is the women of the new setmany make, is to think that man has given all tlement. Who has carried the arts and renature, to give. So women take, with bitter- has sent our million of men to the field, but the are, they have made themselves; their place groan, though politicians cry out, though cow- friendship, so that we never meet now without they have achieved; they owe no thanks to ardly male creatures of every kind, weep and men. What they are to be, is for women and wail over their woes and their sufferings, we not for men to decide. In the Journal of have yet to hear the first word of repining Master Albrecht Durer (1521) is this pas- from American women. They have suffered, sage : "Master Gerhardts, illuminist in Ant- they are suffering; they have lost not only werp, has a daughter about eighteen years old; those they loved best, but with these all that her name is Susannah, and she has illuminated made life easy, endurable to them-and yet

CALVIN AND SERVETUS.

It has been the current opinion of all sects cals have made a heavy capital out of this supposed act of cruelty on the part of Calvin, which they have turned with much adroitness against the "orthodox" of the present day. It appears by a communication in the New-York Chronicle, for we have not seen the book, that this slander on the memory of Calvin was contradicted by himself in "A Treatise on the Eternal Predestination of God," published in Geneva in 1552, and translated into English for the first time, by Henry Cole, D. D., of Clare Hall, Cambridge, England, and printed in 1855. In his dedicatory preface to the Senate of Geneva, Calvin alludes to Servetus

in the following terms,
"But since the trouble which this vain fellow endeavored to cause me reaches you also when they enter the arena, they must lay aside it is but just you should partake the blessed fruit which God brings out of it. And as I ever have found you strenuous and hearty de fenders of our holy cause, I have felt it to be my duty to testify, with all my ability, my gratitude. The performance of this my duty will also plainly testify what "that doctrine is' which you have protected by your favor and authority. And although it becomes neither the rulers of the State, nor the ministers of Christ, to be too anxious about rumors and tumults; and though all insidious revilings (which are generally lost by degrees, in the both by rulers and ministers of Christ, with fortitude and an exalted mind, yet it is of the utmost importance that the great reality of the ful to the worker and not to the woman; and | matter concerned should ever be kept in the hand, and (as engraven on public tablets) beclares that "Mary hath chosen the better fore the eyes of all, that the plain statement of it may condemn and stop the false tongues of the foolish, the vain, or the wicked; and, at the same time, repress the frivolous whispers of the people in general.

"There was spread abroad, in many places, a rumor that this vain person (Servetus) was severely bound in prison, whereas, he was perfeetly free and flying about the city openly every day. And with what malignity some virulent ones imagined and stated that I wished him to be put to death, you are yourselves my best witnesses. To refute such calumnies until they shall be vanished, by contempt and tranquil magnanimity, is the becoming duty of gravity and prudence." This appeal of Calvin to the whole Senate of Geneva, in behalf of his own innocence in

silence his enemies forever. INFLUENCE OF POETRY ON THE

WORKING CLASSES. A great political authority of the present day has counselled the young men of this country, and especially of the working classes, not to waste their time on literature, but to read the newspapers, which, he says, will give them all the education that is essential. Persons of this class seem to fancy that the all-inall of man is "to get on;" according to them, to elevate men means, chiefly, to improve the circumstances; and no doubt, they would look with infinite contempt on any effort such as Bible lesson before us.

Bible esson before us.

This we account for, by the fact that which is placed above the temptation of society. Give them, if you will, lectures on the best threatens the whole fabric of secrety. Give them, if you will, lectures on the District Ontrol States, for the Southern District of New-York.

135 West 12th street.

156 Dr. Page, Dear Sir twelre years ago my feet were frozen so bad that when my stockings were taken of higher wages. "Lecture them," they will say, "on the principles of political economy, in order to stem, if possible, the torrent of those dan-siton. This we account for, by the fact that God's people were there, and that he had given the method according to set of Codgress in the year is set which assail those who can attain these only by their own efforts. An aristocracy is therefore, it is said, conservative of honor and hon-subject which bears on real and actual life;

157 Dr. Page, Dear Sir twelre years ago my feet were frozen so bad that when my stockings were taken of portions of the few twenty seals and unable to stem, if possible, the torrent of those dan-with them, since the temptation of society. Give them, if you will, lectures on your Bain for the afficiency of society. Give them, if you will, lectures on your Bain for the subject which bears on real and actual life; of society. Give them cheaper food or higher wages. "Lecture them," they will say, "on the principles of opolitical common," on the principles of opposition, and political on the principles of political common, in order to stem, if possible, the torrent of those dan-with them, since the went of the west of the state which is placed above the temptation of society. If you will, lectures on your Bain for the state which is placed above the temptation of society. Give them cheaper food or the west of the west of the state of the west of the state which is placed above the temptation of the state which is placed above the temptation of the tree that time they will say. "I see the west of the state this, to interest men on subjects which, most

what our American brethren call "going-ahead"-if the highest ambition for working men were the triumph of some political faction, the discussion of our present subject would be waste of breath and time. But it appears to me, that in this age of mechanics and political economy, when every heart seems "dry as summer-dust," what we want is, not so much -not half so much-light for the intellect as Robertson's Lecture on Wordsworth.

BLAMING PROVIDENCE FOR OUR OWN FAULTS.

There are many who, shaking their heads, would say it was "an overruling Providence" -that convenient scapegoat for all the human stupidity extant-who kills little babies, and puts a tombstone over young girls who should have lived to be the healthy mothers of healthy sons and daughters. What a convenient theology for bad cooks, unwise school teachers, and careless, ignorant parents! Providence approves of fat, rolicking babies-of round, healthy girls-of deep-chested women-of muscular men, and sound physical specimens, of every kind.—Bless you—he doesn't bend treadmill, till they drop dead in the harness, | ting. and leave eight or nine children motherless. He doesn't manufacture scrofulous constitutions out of unwholesome food, bad ventilation, and dissipated habits. It is not one of the ten commandments that babies should be taught Greek and Latin before they have cut their teeth, that they may become idiots before maturity: or that school girls should drink strong coffee for breakfast, and eat rich pastry and pickles for luncheon. It is high time that people shouldered their own sins, called things by their right names, and told the truth at fune rals and on tombstones, if they must say anything there, at all .- Fanny Fern.

There is much truth in the above. But we should not exclude "an overruling Providence" from the results. It is the order of Divine Providence that wrong doers should be dence" from the results. It is the order of punished, by eating the fruit of their own ways. and being filled with their own devices. Providence is not to be blamed for this arrange-

> From the Congregationalist HAPPY JOHNNY.

I do not believe there is a happier boy in all the state of Massachusetts than Johnny McBride. Not that he wears fine clothes. Why, there's a hole in the elbow of his jacket, so large that you can see his shirt-sleeve, whenever he wears one, which isn't every day ! Not that he has a pretty face. I read the other day of a little girl who sat in the corner a whole half hour, with a looking glass in her lap, scowling and fretting because her nose was so large and her eves were so grey! Johnny would not do such a foolish thing as that, but his face is by no neans beautiful, so that cannot be what makes him happy. Neither does he live in a great house, or have fine toys, or nice things to eat. It must be something else that makes his face look as if a beam of glad, bright sunlight were always resting

I meet him sometimes very early in the morning, and his "Good morning to ye !" is as cheery as if he were a robin, and lived on a smile or a word. "Do, you go to school, Johnny, I asked, one

"Not now, but I went last winter, and if there's no work to be done, I'm to go the next."

"But ye see, its good times I has at home !" "Do you? What do you do?" "O. I takes care of the melons and the cabages, and minds the baby, and takes the cows

to pasture, and brings them back." 'It's a long way to pasture, don't you get tired sometimes?"

"When I gets very tired, I gets a ride on the cars back. Well, Mr. Dale, if you knows than 200r 30 copies it is

"He lets me ride for nothing, and so I goes easy."-Who else would have extracted a good deed from crabbed Mr. Dale! "But then you have almost as far to walk." "Ah, but it's different ye know, and so I

"You have some brothers and sisters, haven't you?" "Five, to be sure, (such a smile!) and there's the baby not seven months, and he's good, the day long !"

"You love him very much, I suppose?" "Yes'r and he's one tooth, but he'll soon have more!"

"Bravo! I'm glad be's going to have teeth." Johnny's laugh was as free as one might ppose that a robin's might be. Now, Johnny is a real philosopher, thought I, as I heard his merry whistle growing fainter, down the lane. The secret is, he is conented. He doesn't say to himself, "Oh dear discontented people are very apt to say, 'Oh dear.') there's the Sullivan boys has got a

dog; I ha'nt got any; and there's Bob Ryan

goes a snaring birds, and I have these old cows to drive, night and morning, the year round !" I'll tell you what he says,--that is, if he says anything to himself, and I think he does : "Well, I'd like to have a bit less work, but I don't see how it's to be, for there's father, with the carting to do, and Jim's the muck to get up, and Pat's the berries to pull. No. I'll take it easy like, and I guess I'll have as good a time working as I can. An' we've the ba

by and the rest." I think if Johnny tried hard, he would b able to work himself into a cross mood, and make his brothers and sisters and the little baby very uncomfortable. I have seen boys do this, when they have a great deal more to make them contented than Johnny McBride has, or ever will have. I have seen a boy stand snivelling over a register, fifteen minutes at a time, because his feet happened to be cold. have seen another boy go pouting around the house a whole afternoon, because a little playmate whom he expected did not come.

Do you think such boys will make happy seful, energetic men? I am sure they wil not, unless they mend their ways. Johnny McBride is no myth; that is to say, he is a real, living, flesh and blood Johnny, and he bids fair to make a happy and useful man. I do not believe he will be indolent, either, for he is always busy now, (and busy people, by the way, are almost sure to be happy) but think he will make the best of things, all through life, and wear such a sunny, cheerful face, that he will do good, wherever he goes.

This Johany in his ragged jacket looks nuch better to my eyes than grumbling Eddy Walters, in his fine new spencer and belt. And I doubt not, the Father above, who ooks at the heart rather than the outward appearance, watches over Johnny McBride with peculiar love, and desires to have all his chil-Iren cherish the same spirit of contentment.

It was Mrs. Stanley's custom to meet her children, after service, for prayer and conversation. These were seasons of deep interest service. career nearly completed, as regards the labors which every man owes to society; there are fewer enemies, or rather fewer envious persons who are capable of injuring us, or because the

counterpoise of merit is acknowledged by the public voice."

"HEAVY DAYS"IN THE NEW YORK POST-OF-

FICE. - We find the following in the last Uni-

ted States Mail: "Some idea will be given of the immense labor in the New York Postoffice, when the fact is mentioned that on Tuesday last, in addition to the usual work, there were received by steamer from Newbern, N. C., 66,000 letters: Port Royal, 16,000: and three mails COAL from New Orleans by different steamers, bringing about 15,000—making, in all, nearly 100,Pettou 500 (a-Cuba, 74 gal Anth'e 2,000| 8 50 (9-Cuba (in bond) 000 extra letters, in one day. On the following morning, by the arrival of the Saxonia | COCOAwith the European mails, were received over . 30,000 letters."

"Grandma, do you know why I can see up in the sky so far?" asked Charlie, a little four year old, of a venerable lady, who sat on the garden seat, knitting. "No my dear; why is it?" said grandma, bending her ear, eager to catch and remember the wise saying of the litspines nor make drunkards or thieves. He | tle pet. "Because there is nothing in the doesn't smile on those suicidal mothers, who way," replied the young philosopher, resuming run breathlessly round and round the nursery his astronomical search, and grandma her knit-

> Good words and good deeds are the rent we owe for the air we breathe.

Modesty in a woman is like color on her cheek-decidedly becoming, if not put on.

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